Fight on to the Last,
Drive the Blood Suckers
from the East!

Nippon Times

Hold Aloft the Banner
Of Holy War and Common
Prosperity

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JAPANESE FORCES BEGIN ENCIRCLING OPERATIONS OF CHINESE RED TROOPS

13,000 Men of Liu Po-Cheng Trapped at Honan-Shansi Border

ANNOUNCED FRIDAY

Enemy Remnants Being Mopped Up Along Shansi, Chahar And Hopei Area

Japanese Forces are making striking successes in their mopping up operations of Chinese Communist forces in North China, along the border of Shansi and Honan provinces and along the Shansi, Chahar and Hopei border, according to a communique issued by the Imperial Headquarters at 3 p.m. Friday.

The announcement follows:

"1. The Japanese Forces operating in the vicinity of the Shansi-Honan border are continuously mopping up the remnant enemy forces of the 24th group army of Chiang Kai-shek adherence and at the same time started on May 6 an encircling operation against the Chinese Communist 18th group army headquarters and the Communist group army, numbering about 13,000, under the command of Liu Po-cheng.

"2. The Japanese Forces operating in the vicinity of the Shansi-Chahar-Hopei border are continuing mopping up the Chinese Communist troops in that area.

"3. The composite war results in the above-mentioned two areas known up to May 3 from April 29 follow:

"(1) Damage done to the enemy: About 2,300 bodies abandoned on the fields and war prisoners about 2,500. Main war trophies: 11 guns of various kinds; about 150 heavy and light machine guns; and about 3,000 rifles.

"(2) Damage done to the Japanese Forces: 169 killed in action."

On Verge of Collapse

The Communist forces infesting the Shansi-Hopei-Honan border region are now on the verge of total destruction at the hands of the Japanese units steadily closing in on them according to a Domei dispatch from the Taihang Mountains front, in the southern part of Shansi Province, dated May 7.

Crack Japanese units that manifested to the full their superlative efficiency on the rugged peaks of the Taihang range, after making short work of the 82,000 troops constituting the mainstay of the vanguard commanded by Lung Pei-yin, continued their push on Lingchuan, Linhsien and Linchi, mopping up the remnants of the routed enemy forces.

At daybreak on May 6 they suddenly made a reverse turn and breaking through the steep border hills thrust northward in an irresistible current. Arriving at the frontier of the Communist areas infested by the 8th Route Army on the Shansi-Hopei-Honan border, adjacent to the area held by the 24th Army Group, they formed a ring of steel around the enemy positions. Immediately they launched a battle of annihilation against the headquarters of the 18th Army Group near Matienchen, in the southeastern part of Shansi Province, and against the Communist forces of Liu Po-cheng, constituting the 129th Division and numbering 13,000 strong, infesting the area north of Shenhsien.

Enemy Surprised

Taken completely by surprise, the Communist Army retreated in panic-stricken disorder and are now desperately seeking to break through the Japanese steel ring only to be destroyed at various points on the circle. Supported by the air force, the Japanese are contracting the

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REMOVAL NOTICE

The Nippon Times, Ltd. has this day removed its branch office in YOKOHAMA to the following address, where all communications should be addressed in the future.

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Naka-ku,
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Yokohama Boyeki Kyokai Bldg.,
1st floor

The Management.

Before the Charge

The mopping up operations in the Taihang mountains again brought to the fore the indomitable qualities of the Imperial soldiers. The picture above shows part of a Japanese unit about to charge into a burning village to rout the enemy.

(Passed by the War Ministry)

CHUNGKING IS CRYING FOR GREATER U.S. AID

'Lack of More Help Will Paralyze Anti-Axis Strategy,' Says Chiang Press

The United States War Department announced on Thursday that Lieutenant-General Joseph Stillwell, commander of the American air forces in India and China, and Major-General Claire Chenault, commander of the American air forces in China, would return to their posts soon, according to a Buenos Aires May 6 report to Domei. The same report also revealed that in recent days the Chungking regime has been working its propaganda organs to the full pleading to America to send reinforcements immediately.

According to a United Press report from Chungking received in Buenos Aires the Central Daily news on Thursday editorially pointed out Chungking's difficulties and declared, "If the anti-Axis forces do not send reinforcements and the Japanese Forces make a further advance on the Pacific front or the East Asia front then the anti-Axis forces will be driven into an extremely difficult position. The result will be that the anti-Axis strategy decided upon at Casablanca will be completely paralyzed."

From Nanking it is reported that the chief of staff of the American headquarters in India reached Chungking by plane on Tuesday and that he has conferred several times with Chiang Kai-shek, Ho Ying-chin, and others and that they are discussing the problem of how to strengthen the American-Chungking forces. It is believed that the American officers went to Chungking to ease somewhat the jolt given Chungking as a result of the failure of the Anglo-American-Chungking plan to drive into Burma and the crushing defeat suffered by the American air forces in Yunnan and Hunan.

In view of the continued defeats suffered by the American air forces in China the discussion is believed to be centered around the question of how to increase and strengthen them and what measures should be taken hereafter. It is also said that they are discussing how to improve coordination and contact of the American air forces in China, the Chungking air force, and the American air forces in India.

Although the conferees are seeking feverishly some way to prevent their losing battle from becoming worse, in recent days numerous Chungking circles have been voicing their bitter dissatisfaction with the weak fighting power of the America forces.

It is said that Commander Chou of the Chungking air force and other leaders have recently called together those connected with aviation and have been looking into the question on how to improve the fighting technique of the conscripted flyers and what to do to get better planes for the American air forces in China.

ENEMY IS CRUSHED IN THIRD WAR ZONE

Weapons and Provisions Captured by Japanese After Dealing Severe Blow

Domei

AT AN UNDISCLOSED PLACE ON PEKING-HANKOW RAILWAY LINE, May 6.—With weapons, provisions and fodder and other materials of war seized by the Imperial Forces, the enemy in the third war zone has been dealt an irrevocable blow, it was learned here today.

The Imperial Forces are continuing their relentless offensive in the district and the mopping-up of enemy remnants is also progressing smoothly.

Just before the Imperial Forces started their operation in the third war zone, the enemy which suffered from a severe drought last year since then has succeeded in storing vast quantities of provisions and fodder by exploiting the inhabitants, it is said.

Previously, the third war zone was an advance base for the Western Hopei Communist troops in the fourth district with a number of mine arsenals, ammunition depots and warehouses filled with provisions and fodders.

With the start of the present operations, the Imperial Forces succeeded in capturing these enemy storage facilities one by one. On May 4, alone, the Akutogawa and Yamamoto units of the operating forces seized 18 arsenals.

The Oye unit, on the same day, captured in the neighborhood of Pehtaphei a big store of rice said to be sufficient for feeding the enemy troops in the third war zone for three years. The same units also seized vast quantities of copper, iron, steel, oil and all other materials of war imaginable.

Thus with the loss of these materials, it has been made almost impossible for the enemy in the war zone to continue resistance against the Imperial Forces.

JAPANESE ARMY UNIT SWEEPS MENGCHIANG

235 Enemy Killed in 36 Engagements in April

The X X Army Unit is incessantly carrying on operations for the annihilation of the Chinese Communist army in the central part of Mengchiang, according to a Domei dispatch from Tatung dated May 7.

The composite results obtained by the unit during April are as follows:—

"Number of Engagements.	36
Strength of enemy troops engaged	2,637
Bodies left behind by the enemy	235
Prisoners taken	61
Army horses captured	24

Armaments taken 66 rifles, 1,044 rounds of ammunition, six revolvers, and 83 hand-grenades."

IMPERIAL RESCRIPT OBSERVANCE DAY

Imperial Rescript

We, by grace of heaven, Emperor of Japan, seated on the Throne of a line unbroken for ages eternal, enjoin upon ye, Our loyal and brave subjects:

We hereby declare war on the United States of America and the British Empire. The men and officers of Our Army and Navy shall do their utmost in prosecuting the war, Our public servants of various departments shall perform faithfully and diligently their appointed tasks, and all other subjects of Ours shall pursue their respective duties; the entire nation with a united will shall mobilize their total strength so that nothing will miscarry in the attainment of Our war aims.

To insure the stability of East Asia and to contribute to world peace is the far-sighted policy which was formulated by Our Great Illustrious Imperial Grandsire and Our Great Imperial Sire succeeding Him, and which We lay constantly to heart. To cultivate friendship among nations and to enjoy prosperity in common with all nations has always been the guiding principle of Our Empire's foreign policy. It has been truly unavoidable and far from Our wishes that Our Empire has now been brought to cross swords with America and Britain. More than four years have passed since China, failing to comprehend the true intentions of Our Empire, and recklessly courting trouble, disturbed the peace of East Asia and compelled Our Empire to take up arms. Although there has been re-established the National Government of China, with which Japan has effected neighborly intercourse and cooperation, the regime which has survived at Chungking, relying upon American and British protection, still continues its fratricidal opposition. Eager for the realization of their inordinate ambition to dominate the Orient, both America and Britain, giving support to the Chungking regime, have aggravated the disturbances in East Asia. Moreover, these two Powers, inducing other countries to follow suit, increased military preparations on all sides of Our Empire to challenge us. They have obstructed by every means our peaceful commerce, and finally resorted to a direct severance of economic relations, menacing gravely the existence of Our Empire. Patiently have We waited and long have We endured, in the hope that Our Government might retrieve the situation in peace. But our adversaries, showing not the least spirit of conciliation, have unduly delayed a settlement; and in the meantime, they have intensified the economic and political pressure to compel thereby Our Empire to submission. This trend of affairs would, if left unchecked, not only nullify Our Empire's efforts of many years for the sake of the stabilization of East Asia, but also endanger the very existence of Our nation. The situation being such as it is, Our Empire for its existence and self-defense has no other recourse but to appeal to arms and to crush every obstacle in its path.

The hallowed spirits of Our Imperial Ancestors guarding Us from above, We rely upon the loyalty and courage of Our subjects in Our confident expectation that the task bequeathed by Our forefathers will be carried forward, and that the sources of evil will be speedily eradicated and an enduring peace immutably established in East Asia, preserving thereby the glory of Our Empire.

(Imperial Sign Manual)
(Imperial Seal)

The 8th day of the 12th month
of the 16th year of Showa.

Chekiang-Kiangsi Rail Reopening Aids Development of Resources

Kinhwa and Vicinity Have Rosy Future as Suppliers Of Abundant Materials to Push War—Rehabilitation of Area Makes Amazing Progress

By Arrangement with the Asahi
(Special to the Nippon Times)

AT KINHWA.—With the recent reopening of the Chekiang-Kiangsi Railway between Hangchow and Kinhwa, not only peace and order has been completely restored to Chekiang Province, but a rosy future awaits Kinhwa and its vicinity for its abundant supply of war materials. Further tapping of natural resources and extension of the same railway line will undoubtedly bring Chekiang Province to the fore as an indispensable contributor to the successful prosecution of the current war.

Your correspondent could do nothing but amaze at the animated aspect of Kinhwa. Houses which had been completely ruined have been repaired and the native inhabitants were seen busily going about their occupation. Prior to the war, the town, together with Lanchi, was a distribution and trading center with a population of 100,000. Since last year the Japanese Army has been issuing a kind of certificates for law-abiding people, thus to encourage the town residents who had evacuated with the spread of war to that area, to come back and resume their respective occupations. However, before the reopening of the railway service between Kinhwa and Pichi only some 3,000 returned. With the recent rehabilitation of the railway service and particularly after the grand military review on January 8, staged by Japanese soldiers, the former residents of the town came swarming back. At present already 50,000 are back.

Stores Brightly Lit

The electric plant having been repaired, all the stores along the thoroughfares are brightly lit. Kinhwa ham, candles, shoes, clothing materials and other daily necessities are seen displayed in the stores in abundance. Sometimes palm-oil soap, which cannot be bought even in Shanghai is found exhibited for sale. The native shopkeepers must have hidden these expensive commodities with the spread of war to those districts.

Lanchi, northwest of Kinhwa has also resumed its activities with the rehabilitation of water and land transportation facilities by the Fuchun River and the Chekiang-Kiangsi Railway respectively. The early restoration of peace and order is mainly due to the enormous efforts of the soldiers and the efficient measures taken in the administrative field. In the main towns such as Kinhwa, Lanchi and Chuki, special societies have been inaugurated headed by influential men, acting and liaison bodies between the Japanese Army and the town residents. Thus, the self-government policy has been successfully adopted.

Along the railway line, peace and order is being well preserved, the fact that while repairs were being made no serious skirmishes took place eloquently attesting to the early return of peace and order. Since the reopening of the railway service between Kinhwa and Pichi, not a single attack has been witnessed. The military administration which has so far achieved tremendous accomplishments will shortly liquidate in favor of the Chekiang Provincial Government, with its practical administration to be temporarily carried out by a special commission to be dispatched by the Chekiang-Kiangsi Special Administrative Organ.

Enemy Annihilated

The enemy force in the vicinity was comprised of the third war zone, next to the ninth and six zones in superiority, but the greater part being annihilated in the Chekiang-Kiangsi campaign last year it is now engaged in training in order to restore fighting power. At the termination of the campaign, some five to six divisions were stationed at the spot, several hundred meters off the Japanese foremost front. However, at present the number is reduced to two or three divisions, merely intent on defense, which are stationed in the district farther from the Japanese base.

With the rehabilitation of the Chekiang-Kiangsi Railway between Kinhwa and the Chientang River, a distance of 176 kilometers, the

(Continued on Page 2)

2 NAVAL UNITS GRANTED CITATIONS FOR EXPLOITS IN BATTLE OF CORAL SEA

Mobile Unit Sank Two Aircraft Carriers in Encounter

FOE CRAFT DOWNED

Land Based Planes Destroyed Battleship and Large-Sized Cruiser Off Russell Island

Citations granted by Admiral Isoroku Yamamoto, Commander-in-Chief of the Combined Fleet to a mobile unit and to a land based air unit of the Imperial Navy for brilliant achievements in the Battle of the Coral Sea on May 7 and 8 last year have reached the knowledge of His Majesty the Emperor, it was announced by the Navy Ministry at 3 p.m. on Friday.

The mobile unit sank two enemy aircraft carriers, heavily damaged one battleship and one cruiser and shot down the majority of the attacking enemy planes on May 8.

The land based naval air unit, espying an enemy unit to the south of Russell Island, sank on May 7 an enemy battleship and a large-sized cruiser and heavily damaged another battleship.

Strong Enemy Fleet

The communiques follow:

"To a mobile unit of an X X unit, which on the morning of May 8, 1942 caught up with a powerful enemy mobile unit which had appeared in the Coral Sea on May 4, consisting of large-type aircraft carriers, battleships and others, attacked the enemy fleet forthwith and crippled it as well as destroying the greater part of the attacking enemy planes, the following citation was issued by the Commander-in-Chief of the Combined Fleet. This fact has been brought to the knowledge of His Majesty the Emperor.

CITATION

"A Mobile Unit of an X X Unit:

"When a powerful enemy Anglo-American mobile unit appeared in the Coral Sea on May 4, 1942, the above made hard efforts to catch up with it for days and finally managed to discover an enemy fleet mainly consisting of two large-type aircraft carriers and a new-type battleship early on the morning of May 8. With its entire strength it started to attack the enemy and sank two aircraft carriers and heavily damaged one battleship and one cruiser. Moreover, the above in an aerial combat shot down the majority of the raiding enemy planes. By its exploit the unit contributed a great deal to the subsequent operations. Its exploits are recognized as outstandingly brilliant.

"A citation thus is hereby issued. January 15, 1943.

ISOROKU YAMAMOTO,
Commander-in-Chief of the
Combined Fleet."

"To the X X unit of the land based air unit which on May 4, 1942 trapped a powerful enemy mobile force in the Coral Sea and at a point south of Russell Island on May 7 sank an enemy battleship and a large-sized cruiser and damaged another battleship, the following citation was issued by the Commander-in-Chief of the Combined Fleet. This fact has been brought to the knowledge of His Majesty the Emperor.

CITATION

"X X Unit of Land Based Air Unit:

"When on May 4, 1942 a powerful Anglo-American combined mobile force appeared in the Coral Sea, the above endeavored to trap it and on May 7 the above espied an enemy unit whose mainstay was two battleships to the south of Russell Island and by attacking it with all its might sank an enemy battleship and a large-sized cruiser and damaged another battleship. By its exploits the unit contributed a great deal to the subsequent operations. Its exploits are recognized as outstandingly brilliant.

"A citation thus is hereby issued. January 15, 1943

ISOROKU YAMAMOTO
Commander-in-Chief of the
Combine Fleet"

5 Enemy Ships Sunk

Five anti-Axis merchantmen were sunk in the waters off the eastern coast of Australia, two of them Australian ships, it was announced by the anti-Axis Headquarters for the Southwestern Pacific on Thursday, according to a Lisbon dispatch to Domei.

Prime Minister Tojo Finds Philippines in Happy State

Inspects Defense Facilities, Military Quarters, and Exhorts Japanese Residents of Manila to Fight As Leaders of East Asia

By Arrangement with the Asahi
(Special to the Nippon Times)

MANILA, May 7.—Having spent his first night here Wednesday, Prime Minister General Hideki Tojo the next morning began to carry out a most crowded program, inspecting the defense facilities of the Philippines and the military administration of the islands in between the regular schedule.

With Jorge B. Vargas, Chief of the Philippine Executive Commission, and other leaders of the country he has already entered into unreserved exchange of views on the important issues of the day.

Independence Promised

The main significance of Prime Minister Tojo's visit to the Islands is considered to lie in the fact that he has made a third commitment on the question of independence for the Philippines, this time on its very soil, thus making a powerful response to the aspiration of the Filipinos.

Almost in the wake of his declaration that he would accord the honor of independence to the Philippines when it is seen that it is giving an all-out cooperation to Japan's efforts to construct a new order in Greater East Asia, the Japanese Prime Minister has come to see with his own eyes the manner in which the Government and people of the islands are exerting every effort to build up a new nation in collaboration with the Japanese.

He has been impressed by the firm determination and strong convictions of the leaders of the Filipinos, which have led him to have an even stronger faith in the further favorable development of the various measures taken in the Philippines and has been impressed also by the remarkable results already being achieved.

On the part of the Filipinos, including Chief Executive Vargas and other leaders of the new regime, they have been greatly moved by the brotherly love and zeal shown by Prime Minister Tojo in making this visit despite the enormous pressure of war and state business, inspiring Mr. Vargas to declare: "The entire material and spiritual resources of the Philippines will be placed at the disposal of the great Empire of Japan for the victorious prosecution and consummation of the sacred War of Greater East Asia."

Filipinos See Future

In other words, the people of the Philippines have indicated their understanding of the righteous, generous and enlightened policy animating Japan in regard to the granting of independence to the Philippines.

In view of these considerations, it is generally believed, the contributions of the Philippines to the fighting power of Japan will steadily grow in future, while the reaffirmation of Japan's intention to accord independence to the Philippines and the reciprocal sentiments of the Fi

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MINISTER AOKI ENDS MACASSAR JOURNEY

Shipbuilding Industry of Surabaya Impresses Visitor During Tour

Domei

MACASSAR, May 7.—Kazuo Aoki, Minister of Greater East Asiatic Affairs, who arrived here yesterday afternoon by plane on his inspection tour of the Southern Regions, left here this morning.

During his one day stay here, Mr. Aoki called on Japanese troops stationed here as well as on the military administration and heard reports concerning the island. He also inspected various places here.

Aoki in Surabaya

Domei

SURABAYA, May 6.—Kazuo Aoki, Minister of Greater East Asiatic Affairs, spent the last two days making a round of calls on high military and government officials and visited army and navy hospitals and inspected shipbuilding operations in Surabaya and Marang.

Arriving in Surabaya at noon of May 4, he spent the afternoon calling on the naval commander and also the provincial governor here, and also visiting the naval units. He was impressed particularly by the shipbuilding operations in the harbor, which has been completely restored. In the morning of the following day he visited the army and navy hospital here to comfort the wounded and sick Japanese soldiers.

Leaving Surabaya at 10 a.m. he proceeded by air to Marang, where he made a round of calls at the Marang Provincial Office and the Japanese army unit stationed there. He left Marang on the following morning for an undisclosed destination.

New U.S. Bomber Crashes

A new type Boeing Bomber crashed in the suburbs of Seattle on Wednesday during a test flight resulting in the death of 11 fliers and 21 technicians and workers aboard the plane, a Buenos Aires report to Domei discloses. The report further revealed that the famous American pilot Eddy Allan was among those killed.

ECONOMIC TENSION SEEN AS WAR CAUSE

Opinion of London Daily Herald Observed With Interest in German Circles

(Special to the Nippon Times)

BERLIN, May 6.—The statement by the London Daily Herald to the effect that the present war was caused by an economic uncertainty is registered with a good deal of interest by German political circles. It is pointed out that this opinion, as voiced by the leading British daily, fully confirmed the official German, Italian and Japanese statements, made on the causes of the war. It is added that Great Britain and the USA, possessing nearly all the economic resources on the world, had done nothing to make the world secure in economic respects On the contrary, the Anglo-Saxon principle had always been to create economic tensions especially in Europe in order to make political bargains behind the scene.

Small State Frontiers
(Special to the Nippon Times)

STOCKHOLM, May 6.—The post-war problems of the small states is again dealt with by the well known American journalist Raymond Clapper who is at present in Sweden. According to the Folketsbladet he wrote in the Philadelphia Inquirer that "USA and Britain declined to make early statements regarding the delimitation of the frontiers. The Soviet Union, however, was insisting that their claims regarding these territories should not be counteracted.

"It would therefore probably be the best to cancel the recognition of the Baltic states, made some time ago. Others, on the other hand, were of the opinion that it would be better to wait until the end of the war. If Moscow's demands were admitted now other states would come forward with similar wishes. The present attitude of the United States should not allow the conclusion to be drawn that the USA intended to prevent the Soviet Union to annex the Baltic states."

SECOND FRONT TALK EXCITES U.S. PRESS

Scribes Gather in London to Await Big Battle on Tunis-Bizerta Line

With a decisive battle for the Tunis-Bizerta line regarded as imminent, Anglo-American war correspondents gathered in London have suddenly become active apparently on the scent of some news regarding a second front, according to a Domei dispatch from Zurich on Thursday.

The Tunisian campaign is presenting every sign of an approaching climax centering on the desperate attack and defense expected at the ports of Tunis and Bizerta.

The anti-Axis forces seem to be again agitating in an endeavor to effect a landing on the European Continent.

Scribes Very Excited

According to information reaching Zurich on Thursday, Anglo-American war correspondents with their headquarters in London have come to show sudden animation, suggesting that there is something in the air in connection with the second front issue.

Meanwhile, a special dispatch from London to La Suisse, Geneva, reports that Raymond Clapper, representing the Scripps-Howard chain, Elmer Peterson, correspondent of the Saturday Evening Post and National Broadcasting Corporation, Mark Childs, correspondent of the Chicago Newspaper Syndicate, Blair Bowls, correspondent of the Washington Star, and other American correspondents have arrived in London and are scheduled to proceed to Stockholm with British war correspondents.

The object of their projected visit to Sweden is kept strictly secret but in well-informed quarters it is thought that the movement of the American correspondents have some connection with a certain campaign that the United States military authorities are planning.

Clapper is said to have intimated that he was not going to Stockholm to waste valuable time to write some news item that can be written at home as well but to study the policy of the Swedish Government and to secure some secret information.

This report in La Suisse has attracted much attention in view of the recent tension in American-Finnish relations and a new turn in the Swedish situation.

Learn Landing Operation

A report of the United Press says that the American military authorities recently inaugurated a course of lectures in London on landing operations for the benefit of newspaper men and to the first batch of 25 war correspondents enrolled they are now imparting the information necessary in landing operations on the European Continent. The director of the Institute is Major Jack Reading, a former newspaperman. The lessons include: how to distinguish the classes and types of aircraft; how to give first aid treatment and how to read maps and the like.

It remains to be seen whether such information is merely part of the usual anti-Axis propaganda tactics or whether the anti-Axis camp is really planning a landing on the European Continent but according to information from Washington, Elmer Davis, director of the United States Bureau of War Information, in a press conference on Thursday admitted the difficulties the anti-Axis forces are experiencing in Tunisia but emphasized the fact that a European landing campaign was imminent. He is reported to have spoken in the following vein:

"The problem hereafter is whether the anti-Axis forces will be able to commence operations on the European Continent within the summer. They are confident of being able to sweep the Axis forces out of Tunisia before they get down to operations in Europe, and even if a rallying point of the Axis forces should remain at Bizerta and attacks must be continued over a long period in that sector, the European campaign can be conducted in parallel with the African.

"With the strength of the Axis forces concentrated at one point at Bizerta, the anti-Axis forces may face difficulties but that will not hamper the strategy of the anti-Axis forces as a whole."

MASTERPIECES ON EXHIBIT

An exhibition of masterpieces produced by the late Seiho Takenouchi, Japan's leading painter of the orthodox school who gained an equal eminence with Taikwan Yokoyama throughout the Meiji, Taisho and Showa eras, will be held for three days beginning from today at the Takashimaya Department Store.

A preview was given on Friday, when Education Minister Viscount Nagakage Okabe went through the exhibitions, including those owned by noble families. The Takenouchi exhibition comprises about 100 paintings, including "Shunsetsu" (spring snow), "Nozuki" (moon above the field) and others.

New Envoy to China Is Granted Audience At Imperial Palace

Their Majesties the Emperor and Empress on Friday morning granted an audience to Masayuki Tani, newly appointed Ambassador to Nanking who is scheduled to leave shortly for his post, it was learned. Following the audience, it was disclosed, Mr. Tani was granted the privilege of worshipping before the Sanctuary in the Imperial Palace.

Chekiang-Kiangsi Line Aids Development Plan

(Continued from Page 1)

restoration of Chekiang and Kiangsi Provinces was speeded up. The rural residents along the railway were mostly employed in the rehabilitation task. When they were first requisitioned, they mistook the true intent of the Japanese by unduly imagining that they would be cruelly driven to hard work, but later being fully acquainted with the purposes of the work which was to bring prosperity and happiness to them, they volunteered to cooperate with the Japanese.

As for natural resources, the entire district along the railway is rich in fluor-spar, which is particularly abundant in Wuyi, Yiwu, Chuki and Hsinchang, and tungsten, cobalt, steel, iron and potter's clay. The tapping of fluor-spar was started sometime last October on the outskirts of Wuyi. The deposits are said to be enormous. The development of mining in the district was started in 1927 or 1928 by the Chinese, and ninety per cent of the output was annually exported to Japan before the commencement of the China Affair. However, since the outbreak of hostilities between Japan and China, the fluor-spar produced in the district was shipped to America in return for the material aid. Now the rich district being occupied by the Japanese, it will play an important role in the prosecution of the current war as a supplier of indispensable war materials.

Superior Fluor-Spar Produced

The fluor-spar produced in Wuyi and its vicinity is of superior quality. In digging, the open-cut process is being adopted, and the fluorspar is almost pure, lustrous and shiny with a blue color. The products are now sent out on bamboo rafts. With the completion of the railway line between Kinhwa and X X, which is now under construction, an enormous amount will be shipped out annually. At present a part of the output is being transported from Wuyi to Hangchow via Kinhwa. Thus, the newly re opened Chekiang-Kiangsi Railway is greatly contributing to the development industry.

The Chekiang-Kiangsi districts are full of natural resourses. The roadsides between Kinhwa and Wuyi are beautifully decked with white paulownia blossoms. Recent research has revealed the importance of paulownia trees as material for manufacturing oil. The manufacture of oil which was previously undertaken as a subsidiary industry by rural residents has now been undertaken by a certain company which is manufacturing large quantities. The exports of Kinhwa ham, tea and peas mainly produced in Kinhwa and Lanchi have greatly increased.

The timber industry along the Chekiang-Kiangsi railway line is also on the road to progress. With the proper utilization of railway transportation facilities, the acute shortage of lumber in Shanghai will be moderated.

Economic Activities Pushed

The economic activities are undertaken by various companies in Central China, one industry being developed by one company. In the field of money, the Yokohama Specie Bank has established its branch office in Kinhwa. The Central Reserve Bank currency is circulating with increasing popularity, while the exchange of old fapi and the new currency is allowed at the rate of two to one. The new currency is used on a large-scale except in some minor districts. In Kinhwa the complete discard of the old fapi will shortly be realized. The enemy who was alarmed at the wide circulation of the new currency has lately issued orders to burn all the reserve bank currency flowing into the districts under its control.

The Chekiang-Kiangsi Railway commenced regular services between Kinhwa and Pichi from April 1 and further extended the services to the opposite bank of Hangchow on April 24. Under the plan of extending the Chekiang-Kiangsi Railway line as far as Hangchow, the repairing of the iron bridge spanning Chientang River is to be shortly materialized. The extension of the railway will contribute a great deal to the further development of the abundant natural resources along the line and also toward the effective exchange of commodities between Shanghai and hinterland.

To Study Italian Economy

The Kobe Commercial University is planning to establish an Italian Culture Research Institute designed chiefly for the study of Italy's economy, reports Domei.

PRIME MINISTER BUSY IN MANILA

(Continued from Page 1)

lipinos toward Japan must inflict a severe blow to the American plans for a "come-back" to the islands and consequently to the anti-Axis camp as a whole.

1,000 Japanese Exhorted

In a lightning visit to 1,000 Japanese meeting in Luneta Park on Friday, Prime Minister Tojo delivered a stirring message exhorting the Manila Japanese to drive forward as leaders of Greater East Asia's one billion people and to set an example in concentrating cooperation for final victory, according to a Manila May 7 report to the Mainichi.

Prime Minister Tojo left his quarters in the still dark dawn on Friday and took a morning walk in Luneta Park. At that time the Japanese in Manila had been called together by the Japanese Association to worship in the direction of the Imperial Palace in observation of the first anniversary of the fall of Corregidor. In his usual lightning manner the Prime Minister cut across the lawn and made his appearance at the meeting. To the Japanese gathering, surprised and overjoyed at the unexpected appearance of their Prime Minister, he made the following address:

"Today is the first anniversary of the fall of Corregidor. I would like to worship in the direction of the Imperial Palace together with you all. A year ago our loyal Army and Navy Forces reduced Corregidor until then called America's stronghold in East Asia. The reduction of the fortress was of course due to the excellent strategy and effective fighting of our Forces but I think it was especially due to the August Virtues.

"The meritorious services of those of our compatriots who resided here for long years and went through untold hardships at that time in order to accomplish what has been accomplished today are also very great. When I recall this, and think of this, I can imagine how it was at that time and a great emotion moves me.

"Japan today has gained brilliant war results in areas throughout East Asia. These results shine like the rising sun. You who are here today are the center of Greater East Asia. That glory and honor is becoming still greater. At the same time I believe that you all feel that your responsibilities are heavy. The fighting hereafter will not be easy and you must become the real center of the one billion people of Greater East Asia.

"It is important for all of the Yamato race to concentrate all of their power and strength and fight through leading the one billion in the right direction. At this important period I want you to manifest further your pride in being Japanese and setting an example for the cooperation of the one billion to drive forward to final victory. It is my intention, as your leader, to serve to the best of my ability.

"One should not even think of life or death. To serve the righteous way for the nation; that is the pride of the Japanese. I want you always to continue your efforts with the pride of the Yamato race."

Prior to his conference with Jorge B. Vargas at the Manila Hotel on Thursday, Prime Minister Tojo presented 100,000 pesos as a relief fund to Mr. Vargas. Following that the Prime Minister donated a ton of quinine to relieve the suffering of those afflicted with malaria, and 10,000 pesos to the police, working for the preservation of peace and order. To Mr. Vargas personally the Prime Minister presented a valuable cloisonne vase.

In return for the Prime Minister's presents and donations Mr. Vargas presented the following gifts to Prime Minister Tojo; two table cloths woven of pineapple fiber, an Igorot carving, 12 boxes of cigars, a walking stick made of Philippine wood, and an oyster shell brooch.

NIPPON EMBASSY OFFICE SET UP AT KWANGCHOW

Consul Kawano of Saigon Sent To Chihkan to Assume New Post

The Ministry of Greater East Asiatic Affairs announced on Friday morning that an ambassadorial office of the Japanese Embassy in French Indo-China was established at Kwangchow Bay on May 1.

It is recalled in this connection that the Japanese Expeditionary Forces in South China peacefully advanced into the Leased Territory in Kwangchow Bay with the complete understanding with the French Indo-Chinese authorities on February 21 and that necessary diplomatic affairs have been dealt with by the Japanese officials specially stationed at Chihkan since November 1.

Consul Tatsuichi Kawano of the Saigon Ambassadorial Office of the Japanese Embassy was dispatched to take over the new post at Chihkan on April 30.

TOJO VISIT OF BIG IMPORT

Trip of Premier to Philippines Demonstrates Sincere Wish of Japan, in Contrast to U.S. Hypocrisy, to Grant Islands Independence

The present visit to the Philippines of Premier General Hideki Tojo is especially significant in that the Premier will inspect actual conditions in the Philippines and confirm with his own eyes the sincerity of the Filipino people in their cooperation with Japan before it is granted independence, well informed observers here declared Thursday.

The observers pointed out that in connection with this promise by Premier Tojo, the Chief Military Administrator of the Philippines indicated the following three prerequisites for independence of the Philippines:

(1) Peace and order must be restored through active cooperation of the Filipinos, (2) self-sufficient economy must be established through economic reorganization and (3) the Filipino people must return to their true Oriental spirit.

Steady Advance Made

With the Filipino people awakening to the fact that the Philippines is a constituent part of the Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere and increasing their trust in the Japanese Forces, steady advance toward independence is now being made, the observers said. This advance under Japanese guidance, the observers pointed out is in contrast with the aggression and exploitation which the United States had carried out during its rule of the Philippines under the empty promise of granting independence on July 4, 1946.

The present visit of the Japanese Premier has demonstrated to the Filipino people, the heartfelt sincerity of Japan, the observers asserted. Has any American President ever visited the Philippines during American rule to investigate the possibility of granting independence to the Philippines, the observers asked. Coming as it does on the first anniversary of the fall of Corregidor, the observers surmised, Premier Tojo's visit must be a great inspiration to the Filipino people.

The fact that the Premier has selected the Philippines as the first place to visit among the Japanese occupied territories in the Southern Regions, the observers concluded, will no doubt serve to completely wipe out the false American propaganda that they will come to the assistance of the Philippines.

Visit Very Significant

Prime Minister and War Minister Hideki Tojo's visit to the Philippines has an immense significance. It is like the visit of a father to children to see whether they are growing up in a way which will justify him in being prompt to let them do their things along their own lines.

How eagerly Prime Minister Tojo is hoping for the arrival of a day when the Filipino people will be their own masters will be seen from the statement he issued at Manila on May 6 following his meeting with Chief Administrator Vargas. It is for nearly a year and a half that Japan has been desiring to see the Philippines become a country whose destiny will be determined by its people.

Diet Statement Recalled

It was on January 21 last year, it will be recalled, that Prime Minister Tojo told the Diet that Japan would be only too glad to honor the Philippines by granting independence if the Filipino people were to grasp the real intentions of Japan and cooperate positively in the enforcement of its policies. There was a recognition of this policy of Japan toward the Philippines in the speech Prime Minister Tojo made in the Diet on January 28 of this year.

The following passage occurred in the speech:

"There is increasing evidence of the sincerity with which the Filipino people are cooperating with Japan under their new leader, Chief Administrator Vargas. It is extremely heartening that peace is being maintained better in the islands. I hope that the Filipinos will collaborate more positively with this country. I have a great wish that an independent Philippines be a reality as speedily as possible."

This policy of giving independence to the Filipinos when it is in keeping with the purpose of Japan's motive which is impelling Japan to prosecute the War of Greater East Asia.

Aims of Japan

What is uppermost in the mind of Japan is to see various Asiatic races set free, ensure that they will be undisturbed and happy, and construct a Co-Prosperity Sphere where all the races and nations of Greater East Asia will have hope, be cheerful, and be serving common ends enthusiastically.

The way Japan wants to do things about the nations and races of Greater East Asia is illustrated by the steps it has recently taken in China. The relinquishment of extraterritorial rights in China and rendition of concessions to the National Government are indications of what the peoples of Greater East Asia can hope of Japan.

The same spirit that inspired Japan to make a solemn promise of independence to Burma is actuating this country to look forward to an independent Philippines.

AMPLE FOOD SUPPLIES SEEN IN SUMATRA, JAVA

Islanders Happily Cooperating With Japanese Authorities, Says Hirose

Sumatra and Java have already succeeded in establishing autarchy in food and the inhabitants of these regions are happily cooperating with the Japanese authorities, Yoyosaku Hirose, adviser to the Shonan Military Administration, stated in a press interview at Fukuoka on Friday, reported Domei.

Mr. Hirose arrived at Fukuoka on Thursday afternoon from Shonan City by plane en route to Tokyo where he intends to confer with leaders of the Government.

Touching on the subject of public peace and reconstruction in the Southern Regions, he said these are making remarkable progress and there is a bright future in view.

"The establishment of self-sufficiency in daily necessities is prerequisite, and this should be easily accomplished by reason of the rich natural resources and the excellent equipment available," he declared adding that in fact Java and Sumatra have already succeeded in establishing self-sustenance in food, and under the warm protection of the Japanese authorities the inhabitants are leading a most happy life.

Mr. Hirose was scheduled to leave Fukuoka for Tokyo by train on Friday evening.

MACARTHUR VOICES HOLLOW AMBITION

Says Loss of Corregidor Must Be Redeemed

General Douglas A. MacArthur, commander-in-chief of the anti-Axis forces in the southwestern Pacific who is solely considered responsible for the fall of Corregidor, last Wednesday shamelessly braved his hallucinations about the recapture of the fallen citadel on the first anniversary of the surrender of Corregidor, according to a Lisbon dispatch to Domei which quoted a telegram from Melbourne.

General MacArthur voiced his delusions in gist as follows:

"Corregidor fell a year ago today. The fortified island is now but a barren waste which has been ravaged by war and stained with blood. However, this seemingly worthless island represents something which cannot be bought with money—the pride and honor of a nation.

"Unless the Stars and Stripes waves over Corregidor again, we will not stand redeemed for our sin in face of God."

Y.C.A.C. TO MEET SANCHU IN INITIAL BASEBALL TILT

Harriss to Lead Clubsters Against Middle School on Negishi Field Today

Baseball and tennis heads the sports bill arranged at the Yokohama Country and Athletic Club in Negishi for the coming weekend.

Today from 3 p.m. sharp, the Club's baseball team will officially open the season with a game against the Sanchu Middle School team.

According to Captain 'Bucky' Harriss, several newcomers will be seen in action this afternoon and he expects that their inclusion will enable the Club to field a stronger team than last season. The inclusion of Weed and Planas should strengthen the infield while most of last year's regulars are still available. The pitching assignment for today's tilt has not been disclosed but in all probability Harriss and Haum will toe the slab for the Clubmen.

The following players will comprise the Y.C. and A.C. squad: Ravetta, Haum, Bielous, Eymard, Planas, Harriss (captain), Weiss, Weed, F. Planas, Eastlake and C. Fernandes.

Tennis Match Set

Today from 3 p.m., G. da Silva will meet E. da Silva on court No. 1 for the third round of the men's singles handicap. Tomorrow at 10 a.m., Pekrun and Moriya will play off another singles event, while the doubles combination of Pekrun and Doelling will take on Weed and Eastlake on the same court an hour later.

In the afternoon from 2 o'clock, an interesting singles match will be played off on Court No. 1, when Cornu will meet Soff in the third round.

From 3 p.m., Miss Hardvendal and G. da Silva will play Mrs. Bouvard and R. da Silva in the second round of the mixed doubles handicap event, while a men's doubles will be played on court No. 2 at the same time when the Soff and Leudde-Neurath combination will meet D. Dentici and Bouvard.

Japanese Units Begin Encircling Operations

(Continued from Page 1)

ring and are closing in on the enemy. Thus the nuclear part of the Communist forces with underground organizations throughout the Shansi-Hopei-Honan border region, the worst cancer impeding the construction of North China, is confronted with imminent annihilation.

The total number of the 129th division is estimated at about 40,000 and the division itself forms one of the most powerful component parts of the 18th group army of the Chinese Communists under the leadership of Chu Teh. Chu Teh, No. 1 Communist leader, is said to be at Yenan, China's Red capital in Shensi Province.

Liu Po-cheng, who now is the direct enemy leader confronting the Japanese attacking forces, is 44 years old and is a notorious Communist leader. Once he was involved in an anti-Chiang Kai-shek movement initiated by Chou En-lai, but, when the movement failed, he scurried to Moscow, where he entered the Red Army Academy, and stayed in the Soviet Union for four years.

The Japanese Forces are carrying out their operation in close cooperation of the armed corps under the direction of the National Government of China. A Domei report from the front states that the fate of the Chinese Communist troops in the Tayueh war zone is drawing to an end.

Leicheng Captured

According to a Domei dispatch from the border of Shansi, Hopei, and Honan Provinces, the Yasuda Unit which has been operating against the basin of Shehsin where is based the 129th division of the enemy's 18 group army captured Leicheng, a point of vital importance to the enemy, on the morning of May 6. It has completed the mopping-up of enemy remnants and is continuing pushing forward vigorously. At mid-day on May 7 the unit was a number of kilometers from Tungyangkwan, 12 kilometers to the northwest of Leicheng.

HUNGARY PRAISES JAPAN IN FETING TENCHO-SETSU

Broadcast of 'Japanese Suite' Wins Applause; Somogyi Recites Poems

On the occasion of the celebration of Tencho-Setsu in Japan on April 29, the Hungarian press paid highest tributes to His Majesty the Emperor of Japan and expressed sincere appreciation of the meritorious achievements of the Japanese nation now engaged in the creation of a New Order in Greater East Asia based on justice, according to a Budapest cable received on Friday by the Royal Hungarian Legation here.

Political circles in Hungary declared that Japan has well-founded right to act as a decisive factor in Greater East Asia under the August leadership of His Imperial Majesty in order to secure her national existence and prosperity.

On Tencho-Setsu, the Hungarian radio broadcast a festive program in which the orchestra of the Royal Hungarian Opera House gave a performance of the "Japanese Suite" composed by Alexander Veress, who was awarded the first prize by Japan for his composition written on the occasion of the 2,600th anniversary of the founding of the Japanese Empire.

Miss Elisabeth Somogyi, renowned Hungarian actress, gave a recital of Japanese poems, which were translated into Hungarian by the late Desider Kosztolanyi, famous Hungarian poet. The Japanese program secured tremendous success with both the public and the press throughout the country.

Moreover, the ancient University City of Kolozsvar, the gem and citadel of the culture in Hungarian Transylvania, celebrated "Japan Day" with Dr. Cholnoky, Professor of the University, who in his lectures praised Japan's heroic fight in the present war.

Claims Easter Isle Taken

Following the illegal capture of Funafuti Island of the British mandated Ellice Group by the United States forces, rumors have been circulated that vandalous American units have recently taken Easter Island, a Chilean mandate, but on Wednesday, Chilean Defense Minister Alfredo Duhalde declared that the above rumors are merely groundless gossip, according to a Lisbon dispatch to Domei on Thursday in relaying a report from Santiago.

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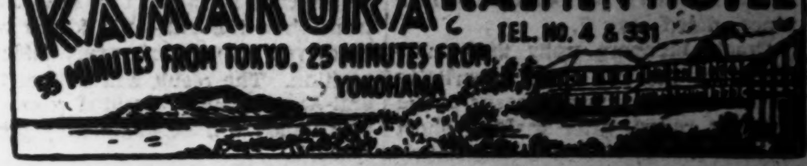

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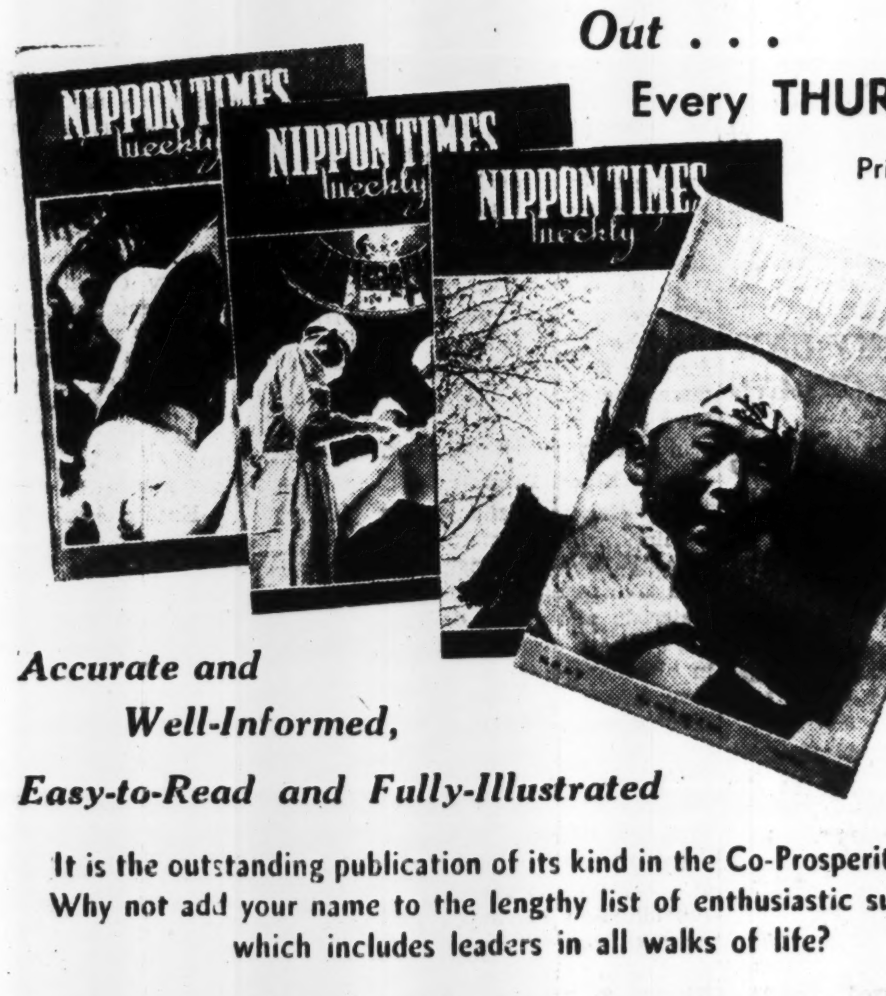

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DARK FUTURE SEEN FOR U.S. AND BRITAIN

Local Opinion Holds Dispatch Of Joseph Davies as Anglo-Saxon Kowtow to Kremlin

President Franklin Roosevelt's decision to dispatch Joseph E. Davies, former American Ambassador to the Soviet Union, to Moscow as a preliminary to the projected Stalin-Churchill-Roosevelt conference, means the surrender of the Anglo-American Powers to the Kremlin, and as such, suggests a more gloomy future for British and American prestige, in the opinion of local observers.

The dispatch of Davies to the Soviet capital, according to these observers, also presages America's ready acceptance of the Soviet's insistence and demand, concerning the various pending problems which have been discussed since the Casablanca conference.

Can't Meet Demands

For some time in the past, America and Britain have been pressed by the necessity of maintaining the Soviet Union's friendship, but at the same time, they could not afford to follow all the Soviet assertions and demands. In this connection, a knotty question as to whether the European Front or the Pacific Front should be given priority in the conduct of the war has long been pending between the United States and Britain, who have been making desperate efforts to bring about a unity of strategy in this regard.

How difficult this problem has been can be surmised from the fact that the White House authorities frequently invited officers and officials concerned with the Pacific Front in March and April to confer with them over the strategic plans to be adopted for the Pacific Front.

The latest proposal by Roosevelt for a formal interview with Stalin means that the United States and Britain have decided to curry the favor of the Soviets by confirming the "Europe first principle," and at the same time to pay equal attention to the Pacific question as much as possible.

It is understood that President Roosevelt, having once been bitterly disappointed by Stalin's refusal to attend the Casablanca conference, has made preliminary negotiations with the Soviet Premier for the projected formal interview. The fact that Roosevelt, who claims to be the policeman of the world, has stooped so low is a clear indication of the dark future ahead for the Anglo-Americans these observers conclude.

Wishful-Thinking Seen

With regard to the visit of Joseph E. Davies, former American Ambassador to the Soviet Union, to Moscow as President Roosevelt's emissary, a report from Washington reveals a wishful-thinking opinion prevailing among the political and well-informed quarters there, reports a Buenos Aires dispatch to Domei on Wednesday.

Envoy Davies was once in Moscow as the United States Ambassador, the report states. Recently, Davies, writing in the Times Weekly, insisted that the Soviet Union's demand concerning the three Baltic countries and the Dardanelles is justifiable.

United States political circles are hoping that Premier Stalin will accept the invitation for the projected interview, which Envoy Davies will carry to Moscow.

In this connection, the same circles assert that Stalin did not participate in the Casablanca conference because at that time, there was no prospect of a second front being formed—and because he was afraid that inasmuch as the Soviet Union has been receiving material aid from America in accordance with the Arms Lease-Lend Act, he would be forced to accept Roosevelt's proposal, if ever he attended the meeting.

In the meantime, it is reported that British Ambassador to Washington Lord Halifax discussed the Soviet-Polish dispute at the luncheon given him by President Roosevelt.

Envoy Davies, however, will not take up the Polish problem when he reaches Moscow but will discuss various problems concerning the prosecution of the war.

In his May Day message, Premier Stalin recognized the war efforts of anti-Axis forces and declared that the unconditional surrender of the German forces is the object of the war. Such a change in Premier Stalin's attitude is considered by Washington circles as proof that Stalin has come to recognize the cooperation of the anti-Axis forces with the Red Army not only in material aid but at the sacrifice of blood.

Duce's Social Conceptions

ROME—Il Duce's social conceptions are to be collected and published, according to an announcement made here. The Association of Italian Syndicates have undertaken the publication of the historical documents.

JAPANESE SIDELIGHTS

DISQUALIFIED

By Kengi Hamada

It's the season of the century when every adult, everywhere, is thinking in terms of flight through the ether. Small boys, however, being small boys, have only a vague notion of what this means in speedy transport of men, mail and cargo, in peace or in war. But they know what thrills can be derived from launching tiny little model planes and gliders into the air. There is fun, too, in making them.

A hobby like this, aside from stimulating airmindedness, would at least keep the little fellows out of mischief. School principals agreed that the idea wasn't bad. Many of them started extracurricular courses in their schools to instruct the boys on how to fashion those little planes so they'd actually sail across the ozone. They'd have to conform to certain technical requirements, some fundamental principles of aeronautics. Otherwise they'd be a flop.

But the teachers themselves, being teachers of language, history, mathematics, geography, ethics and the like, didn't know much about making them either. It's easy to learn, however, once you get the lowdown from experts. The teachers learned the trick in double-quick time, taught their pupils.

And the pupils sometimes forgot their regular lessons, so eager were they to plunge into "aeronautics."

So the hobby got under way, in quite a big way. Came Sunday in the city parks, back yards, vacant lots, grassy suburban stretches. Myriads of model planes and gliders were launched into the early summer sky. Sometimes they got woefully tangled up, like a real aerial dogfight, and swooped down to terra firma, torn or busted. Others achieved a longer duration in the air, landed intact.

There seemed to be an "art" in the whole she-bang—designing, making, launching the model plane. School principals were intrigued by its possibilities. Let's compete, they said—school against school, pupil against pupil.

A tough little youngster is Kaoru, true son of Nippon. Just because his model plane soared so high in a recent contest and flew so far, it was disqualified. But he is not disappointed.

And that's how the big event took place one summer in the Yoyogi Parade Grounds in Tokyo. Twenty-two national schools competed in the meet. Big shots (they were once boys too) watched in the reviewing section. A brass band played. Teammates shouted, nervous parents squeezed, onlookers clapped hands when the prizes were given out.

Husky 12-year-old Ryozo got first prize for individual feat. Well, anyhow, the judges were able to to time the flight, duly saw the little plane land on the exhibition ground to click their watches. It was that way throughout the meet with one exception.

That exception was the case of a 6-year-old youngster who answered to the name of Kaoru. Kaoru's model glider was much too big for his size. But it soared so high and so perfectly that it disappeared into the horizon, like a lark taking leave for a distant, unknown destination—and was therefore disqualified.

The little boy didn't cry. He simply gritted his teeth, then grinned. "Shucks," he said, "that makes me the unofficial champion flier, so I ain't kicking." Then he flicked an imaginary flea from his nose.

16 U.S. SHIPS SUNK IN NORTH ATLANTIC

German Submarines Waylay Heavily Protected Enemy Convoys; Clever Strategy Used

The intensified operations of the Reich U-boats are now at its zenith, 16 additional anti-Axis vessels, aggregating 102,000 tons, again being sent to the murky depths of the north Atlantic, it was disclosed by a special bulletin issued by the Fuehrer's Headquarters at noon, Wednesday, according to a Stockholm dispatch to Domei.

According to a D.N.B. report, the German submarines waylaid the American convoy that was on its return voyage to America from a point in northeastern Atlantic, and another convoy that was headed for Britain, and pounced upon their unsuspecting preys at a point in the north Atlantic where the routes of the convoys converged.

Although the convoys were heavily protected by planes, destroyers and numerous other types of convoy vessels, the anti-Axis ships fell easy prey to the potent German U-boats.

The tactical German submarines expanded their operations against the anti-Axis convoys over several days, cleverly stalking their preys under the command of the clever strategist who commandeered the successful attacks, while the enemy convoys fervently tried to dodge their invisible foes.

Continually haunted by fear of the invincible German undersea craft, the trepid Britishers are daily attempting to bomb German submarine bases, with hopes of stopping the operations of the dreaded German submarine operations.

Sunday Times Comment

In connection with the British strategy mentioned above, the military correspondent of the Sunday Times commented in gist as follows:

Completely absorbed in destroying the submarine bases in Germany, the British authorities are completely slighting the importance of coping with the menace of the German U-boats by directly eradicating the enemy craft that are ravaging the commercial routes of anti-Axis ships on the high seas at this very moment.

It would be much more significant to destroy a submarine that is manned by well-trained and experienced crew than to inflict repairable and replaceable damages to submarine bases and dockyards, he complained.

He further elucidated that according to the surveys of the Truman Committee of the United States Senate, 1,200,000 tons of anti-Axis ships were sunk by the Axis forces, and the estimated losses of ships and valuable supplies would correspond to £50 per ton, and this figure multiplied by the total tonnage sunk would reach a staggering sum.

'Nippon Animal Census Register' Is Set For Compilation by Japanese Zoologists

For the purpose of contributing to the further development of natural resources within the Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere and also to the establishment of basic studies on science, the compilation of the "Nippon animal census register" on a six-year project has been decided. The task will be undertaken by a special committee to be shortly organized within the Science Development Association, reports the Asahi.

The same committee will be headed by Honorary Professor Naohide Yatsu of Tokyo Imperial University, and includes Professor Hiroshi Oshima of Kyushu Imperial University, Professor Taku Komai of Kyoto Imperial University, Professor Tamiji Bokusawa of Tohoku Imperial University and other authorities on zoology, totaling 15 in all.

In order to enhance scientific studies, the "animal census register" must be completed without delay. The task of the committee members is mainly to collect the already completed investigations regarding each animal and to supplement and arrange them accordingly in order to compile the sporadic studies into a complete version.

The six-year plan has been divided into two periods, the first from now to the end of 1945 and the second from the end of 1945 to December 1948.

In connection with this project, Dr. Yaichiro Okada, Permanent Secretary of the association stated: "The census register for animals has been in great demand from all quarters. The proposed committee includes 15 authorities on zoology. In future the activities of young scholars are expected to play a vital role in carrying out the enormous task to completion."

France Extends Imports

VICHY.—Duty-free import of insulin, synthetic rubber, bottles and packing material of metal has been extended until September 30, according to an announcement in the French official Gazette.

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3 AMERICAN NURSES GRATEFUL TO JAPAN

Fall of Corregidor Came in Sudden Relief, Domei Scribe Is Told

By KANEMITSU TATEISHI
Domei Staff Correspondent

MANILA, May 5.—On the occasion of the first anniversary of the fall of Corregidor three American army nurses who served with the USAFFE in Corregidor surprisingly declared that "the fall of Corregidor came as a sudden relief."

In an interview at the Santo Tomas Internment Camp the nurses said, "we expected it as soon as we were told to flee from Bataan for Corregidor on September 4 last year. In fact we actually prayed for it because life became so unbearable in Corregidor although our forces were well supplied with munitions and foodstuffs."

Three nurse—Clara Lena Mueller of Pennsylvania, 40, Madeline Ullom of Nebraska 31, and Jean Kennedy of Mississippi 24,—looking healthy, gathered in the reception room of the internment camp and frankly told their experiences on Corregidor.

Glad It's Over

Miss Mueller knitting a bobbysox said, "Yes, one year has passed since the fall of Corregidor and we are certainly glad that the horrible experience is a thing of the past." She added, "I must admit the thud of bombs, the burst of cannon shells was not a pleasant experience." While Kennedy, speaking with traces of a southern accent, said, "I certainly didn't relish it either."

All three nurses bluntly asserted prior to the fall of Corregidor the United States forces began to find fault in their leaders while their morale gradually deteriorated and they began to get jittery. Miss Mueller, laying aside her knitting, said "it was like living among the dead as Corregidor was the mark for 24-hour poundings from Japanese aircraft as well as from Bataan and Cavite land batteries. Our men were jumpy. They would ask for a cigarette, nervously light it, take two or three puffs then throw it away in disgust and pace the floor. We didn't have time to think about our fate because we were busy with the casualties. The sick and wounded tossed about the hospital beds. There was a cry of moaning here and there. It was a real godsend when the Japanese Forces effected landings at Corregidor to bring about the early capitulation of the island fortress."

Inside 'Hole'

Miss Ullom, a comely blonde nurse who admitted she didn't know what the war was all about remarked, "we were inside 'the hole' most of the time. At first we had occasions to sneak out into the Malinta Hill in the evenings to get fresh air, smoke cigarettes and let the cool Philippine breeze blow in our faces as we eased our nerves. We watched the mellow moon longing for home. But following the fall of Bataan we had no time for ourselves because the casualties kept coming in continuously."

Miss Kennedy said, "I think some of us women folks withstood the ordeal better than our men folks. In fact we were proud we stood by our posts until the final surrender something which a certain American general didn't." Miss Ullom disclosed that most of the cases of malaria and dysentery were brought from Bataan. She added, "it was a pity to see the sick, many of them Filipino soldiers, who carried the brunt of the fighting in Bataan. I can never forget the sight of the wounded. Some of them had their arms and legs blown off, others had pieces of shapnel tightly lodged in their bodies."

Both Miss Mueller and Miss Kennedy nodded and said, "it was terrible. We never want to experience it again."

Questioned as to how they were impressed with the Japanese soldier, Miss Mueller emphasized, "the Japanese impressed me as being very orderly and well disciplined. I certainly can't and wouldn't pay some tribute to some of our soldiers."

No sooner had Nurse Mueller finished than Miss Ullom said, "we were deeply touched by the kindness of the Japanese soldiers when they offered us cookies during our transfer from Corregidor to the prisoners camp."

Thanks Japanese Soldiers

Miss Mueller and Miss Kennedy joined in the conversation and said, "we especially want to thank them. We had thought the world had come to an end following the fall of Corregidor but that little act of generosity restored our faith in mankind."

Asked as to the treatment they were receiving at Santo Tomas the nurses heartily agreed they were being treated well. They added, "we have no complaints. No one bothers us as we are allowed to do as we please. We would certainly be happy if the war would end today."

Following a lapse of a few seconds Miss Ullom said, "a prisoner's life has taught us many things we would have never learned if war had not broke out. None of us could sew, cook or knit but now we're proud we can and I am afraid that is something some of our American sisters back home can't do."

Miss Mueller concluded, "the fall of Corregidor proved we were wrong in many ways. It proved we had no business in East Asia."

The nurses asked to convey the following messages to their kin: Charles Mueller, 2583 North Seventeenth Street Philadelphia, Pennsylvania. "I am well and in good spirits."

Roy Kennedy, Philadelphia, Mississippi. "I am in good health. Don't worry."

Ullom Oneill, Nebraska: "I am well and being treated well. Please write."

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TOKYO, SATURDAY, MAY 8, 1943

The Three-Power Conference

An interview of great moment took place on April 29 when Fuehrer Hitler saw Premier Pierre Laval of the Vichy Government, in the presence of Joachim von Ribbentrop, the German Foreign Minister, and Giuseppe Bastianini, the Italian Undersecretary of Foreign Affairs. According to the communique issued by the Reichsfuehrer's General Headquarters in this connection, a full understanding was reached among Germany, Italy and France at this interview regarding the solution of the problems existing between France on the one side and Germany and Italy on the other. This important interview marks the concluding part of the work both for the construction of a New Order in Europe under the Axis aegis and for the setting up of the structure of collaboration among all European countries for the successful prosecution of the war.

Concrete measure to be taken for establishing the structure of collaboration among all European countries were agreed upon at the Hitler-Mussolini interview held for four days from April 7. At this memorable interview, the determination of the Axis to fight out the war was reaffirmed and then the problem of the post-war management of European affairs was taken up by way of rebutting the Atlantic Charter put up pretentiously by the United States and Britain. Discussion also took place of the question of mobilizing the entire resources of all European nations for the purpose of securing freedom and peace for them through the elimination of the intervention of Anglo-American imperialism and the menace of Bolshevism. Soon afterward, the Fuehrer saw by turns the various rulers and leaders of the European countries allied to the Axis in order to put into practice the decisions reached at his interview with the Italian Premier. That is to say, he interviewed successively the King of Bulgaria, the Regent of Hungary, the Rumanian Premier and the Norwegian Premier The latest Hitler-Laval interview was held to wind up this series of interviews.

In the work of establishing the Pan-European structure of collaboration, France is expected to play a very important role as the biggest collaborator of the Axis Powers, and, indeed, this structure must necessarily be based on the closest cooperation between the Axis Powers and France. As we have had occasion to point out before, the problem of collaboration between the Axis and France has frequently been taken up between the parties concerned since the conclusion of the Franco-German Armistice Agreement on June 25, 1940, but the political unrest in France has each time prevented it from being solved with complete satisfaction. The fact nevertheless remains that thanks to Germany's constant and indefatigable efforts, there has for some time been a virtual state of cooperation between them. Germany has been untiring in her efforts during the last three years following the signing of the Armistice Agreement to reorganize and incorporate the French economy, which had formerly been dependent to a large extent on overseas trade, in the general scheme of the Pan-European wartime economy. It was due to this circumstance that France was spared the very severe blow which would otherwise have been dealt to her by the loss of her colonies in North Africa in consequence of the Anglo-American invasion in November of last year. In fact, the loss of these colonies had the effect of expediting the "Europeanization" of the French economy.

In the field of trade, 70 per cent of France's exports goes to Germany, the remainder being exported to other European countries. Through Germany's good offices, France and the other European countries have been bound closely together economically by the agreements providing for barter and methods for the settlement of accounts. As regards French industry, it has been rationalized under Germany's guidance so as to be reorganized on the lines of war economy. Efforts have also been made to increase industrial efficiency through the installation of modern machinery. In the European war economy, the part assigned to French industry is mainly to produce substitute materials. The defeat in war wrought such havoc with the means of communication in France that it was at one time reduced to a state of complete paralysis. Thanks to Germany's earnest endeavor, however, it was later improved considerably. France is now striving to make up for her loss of shipping by developing means of land transportation.

As is generally known, Germany is carrying on military operations and construction work simultaneously. By means of blitzkrieg strategy, she conquered many countries within the Anglo-American camp, and the occupation of each territory was quickly followed by the launching there of the work of economic construction. The activity of the Tod construction corps of the German army has thus figured as prominently in the war as the activity of the mechanized corps on the front line. The construction of Poland was followed by similar construction work in the Netherlands and in Belgium, and these German efforts in the field of construction have been crowned with eminent success. At the present moment, Germany's efforts for economic construction are directed mainly to the occupied areas near the Eastern front, and it is noticeable that of all these areas of occupation, the Ukraine is claiming the largest share of her attention. Germany is evidently devoting her utmost energy to the reconstruction of this particular region which, because of its very rich resources, promises to become the mainstay of the European policy of autarchy.

This economic construction work in the areas under German occupation is very significant in that it is helping forward the successful conduct of the war by creating an organic relationship between such areas and the rest of Europe.. The formation of this organic relationship depends on the establishment of a stable structure of collaboration among all European countries, and this structure of collaboration must essentially be based on close cooperation between the Axis and France. Both for reasons of her national resources and for reasons of her geographical location, France is bound to play the most important part in the work of establishing the European structure of collaboration next only to that of the Axis Powers, Even at the present moment, she is not only making a valuable economic contribution to the Axis cause but she is helping forward the production of war materials in Germany by supplying considerable labor power. Should all the French war prisoners in Germany and in Italy be set free, it would, no doubt, enable her to contribute greatly toward supplying the Axis with foodstuffs. The latest Berlin interview is of special importance in that it has served to increase the fighting strength of all Europe against Anglo-American invasion and the menace of Bolshevism. It is to be ardently desired that the European structure of collaboration will be steadily strengthened until the coup de grace is finally dealt to Anglo-American imperialism.

A Year Ago Today

May 8, 1942

Before the might of the ever-victorious Imperial Japanese Navy Forces, two enemy aircraft carriers and a battleship were sunk and another enemy battleship and an A-class cruiser were severely damaged on May 7 and 8 in the Coral Sea, according to the Imperial Headquarters announcement issued today.

* * *

In hot pursuit of the Chungking troops which were miserably defeated at Mandalay, ancient capital of Burma, the Imperial Japanese Forces operating in the Burma area, successfully occupied Lungling, a key strategic point in western Yunnan Province near the Burmese border, after capturing Lashio and Bhamo, both in Burma, reveals a communique issued today by the Imperial Headquarters.

* * *

With the fall of the Corregidor fortress into the hands of the Imperial Forces, the American-Filipino troops still putting up obstinate resistance in the Philippines are now doomed. Although the enemy remnants are continuing resistance in the Visaya archipelago and Mindanao Island, their annihilation is regarded but a matter of time as Lieutenant-General Jonathan Wainwright, Commander-in-Chief of the American-Filipino forces, already has been taken prisoner by the Japanese Forces at Corregidor.

* * *

Suffering a sharp shortage in foodstuff and tin stock, the Australian Food Council found it necessary to set up plans for a meeting to discuss the question of dehydrating fruits and vegetables. Extreme shortage of tin forestalled the advisability of food canning in the future and necessitated the problem of dehydration.

* * *

The Japanese Units which had been advancing northward from Bhamo, penetrated this morning into Myitkyina, terminus of the Burma Railway, 110 kilometers north of Bhamo, immediately occupying the city without bloodshed.

* * *

Japanese Air Forces today carried out bombing raids on enemy air bases at Kian, in central Kiangsi Province, and Nanchang and Yushan, in eastern Kiangsi Province. Meanwhile, another formation of Japanese planes today bombed Kienow, in central northern Fukien Province.

JAVANESE RESOLVED TO FIGHT AND ENDURE MUTUAL SACRIFICES

Java's Brilliant Leaders Burn With Desire to Aid Japan In Ousting Anti-Asiatic Elements

By TAKEHARU TAKENO
(From the Kokusai Hyoron)

Part II

The policy of expansion of economic activities has been undertaken, and the opening of more small markets encouraged, but regrettably, here the full employment of abilities has not been realized. The economic activities of the peoples are still in pre-capitalistic stages, and it is clear that without greater progress in this field, there cannot be a true rebirth of the race. Full encouragement and aid is being exerted in the physical culture activities, and in regard to education, already middle schools and elementary schools have been opened, with especial attention being given to vocational training.

All existing institutions of native religions were from the beginning promised respect, and in regard to the Mohammedan group, the following declaration was made on the first anniversary of the war:

1. The Japanese Army will continue the study of the religion, will respect all customs and traditions of the group, and work with them in the conduct of the present war.
2. The numerous branches of the religion should not strive at this point toward amalgamation, but each group, in their respective units, should materially cooperate with the Japanese Army.
3. In the near future, all religious organizations will be recognized formally and it is the wish of the Japanese that they exert their energies in projects of social welfare.
4. The training of children with regard to the present changing era is most important, and for this, the best parts of Japanese culture should be absorbed. The Japanese Army will recognize any and all persons of ability, regardless of their religious affiliations.

At the present there are many varieties of light industries being developed in Java. The training of the Javanese, who as a race are exceedingly clever with their hands, for the promoting of these industries, and through this to bring about their full understanding of the modern spirit, the spirit of labor, and the cultivation of the producing spirit—in other words, a small scale industrial revolution—that is the most immediately necessary objective for the rise of the Indonesian race, who must stand at the pivot point of the progress of the South.

Recognize Oneness

In answer to the proclamation of the military administration, the Parindra, the largest political party in Java, with a membership of 30,000 declared at the time of its dissolution (May, 20, 1942):

"We have recognized the oneness of all races of Asia, and fervently hope for the materialization of that oneness. We have faith in the near ressurection of Asia as one great family. For the realization of the great ideal of the establishment of peace throughout the world, and for the rise of the East Indian peoples, we feel that the Japanese are the undisputed leaders." And editorials in the native papers frequently said: "One cannot attain glory without sacrifices. The greater the glory, the greater the sacrifices we must make." And these sentiments were strengthened in the establishment of training institutions for youths, and farmers.

On November 6, a "Committee for the Investigation of the Old System and Customs" was established directly under the military administration. The name is conventional, but it is not a mere instrument for scholarly research. In the present policy of the use to the utmost of existing machineries, there are many aspects of the older traditions and customs which can be utilized, and are closely related to present needs. The committee is therefore slated to investigate these and present its views to the military investigation bureau, and to have them take its fruits of study into consideration in the execution of any policy. The members of this Committee consist of 10 Japanese and 10 native leaders.

At the same time, a new joint movement of the native groups has been launched, with the internal guidance of our military bureau, with 11 native leaders at its head. It is the first movement of its kind in the areas of the South, and is aimed toward the establishment of the completeness of the military rule, and the construction of New Java.

A brief life history of the 11 leaders is as follows:

1. Sukarno—He stands at the apex of the respect and love of the masses as a leader of the racial movement. Born in Sourabaya, he is 43 years old, is a technical expert, graduate of the architecture department of the Bandoeng High Engineering School, but from school days devoted all his energies to the "construction" of the racial liberation of his peoples. In 1927, he established, with fellow workers, the East Indies National Party, advocating racial self-determination and non-cooperation with the government. He was imprisoned for two years from 1930, and arrested again after one year of liberation during which he actively participated in political movements. Since then, he has continued a life of banishment, but was rescued by our forces last February, and welcomed back to Java in July. He has spent seven and one-half years in political activities and nine years in prison. His popularity among the multitude is due to the sincerity of his character, charm and oratorical ability.

2. Hatta—He is more a theorist and trusted by the intellectual classes. Born in Sumatra, he is 42 years old, was chairman of the "Sumatra Youth Association" while still in Middle School, and while studying in Holland, he continued his political activities in the radical "East Indies Cooperation" group. He also participated in the Conference for the Liberation of the Colonial Races, held at Riga in 1927, where he met Nehru. After graduating from Rotterdam Commercial University in 1932, he returned to Java, opened activites as chairman of the "People's Committee for the Propagation of Socialism." Although he was arrested in 1934, he was rescued by our forces last February.

Worked for Enlightenment

3. Dewantara—A native of Djokja, he is 55 years old. After leaving medical school to become a newspaperman, he was arrested on a charge of harboring anti-government sentiments and sent to Holland. He returned to Java in 1919, where he threw himself into the work of enlightenment and education through the 'Taman Siswa" movement (The People's Home Movement). A man of high reputation, he is respected by the Japanese also.

4. Mansur—Born in Sourabaya, he is 48 years old. Since his return from studies at Mecca and Cairo, he has stood in a position of leadership in the Mohammedan world, and is now chairman of the "Mohammedan Association."

5. Sharifudin—He is a graduate of the Djakarta University of jurisprudence and is 37 years old.

6. Iskandar Dinata—From a teacher in the elementary school, he entered the political field, and became a member of the national assembly. He is now president of the Bandoeng daily, the "Chahaya" (Glory). Born in Bandoeng, he is 46 years old.

7. Shamsudin—He studied at Leyden University in Holland, and entered the "Parindra" Party upon his return to the East Indies. Besides publishing a newspaper, he was deputy-mayor of Bogore (1938) at the age of 31 years. Two years later he was elected to the national assembly. Today he stands at the head of the Youth Association Movement, and heads the Youth Department of the newspaper, the "Asia Raya."

8. Sartono—Of native noble blood, he has studied in Holland and continued his political activities in the field of cooperatives. As a lawyer, he is champion of the masses. He is 43 years old.

9. Sukarjo—He is 41 years old and is a graduate of Djarkarta Law University. He was elected to the national assembly, was head of the Parindra Party, and chief of the Propaganda Department. Today, he heads the main vernacular newspaper, the "Asia Raya."

10. Sutarjo—He has been active since 1931 as the fighting leader of the native officials' union; has been a member of the national assembly. He is president of the Sutarjo Bank, director of the Broadcasting Association, and president of the Indonesian Cultural Society. At present, he is working in the Internal Affairs Department of the Military Administration Inspection Department. He is 41 years old.

11. Sumanang—Born in Djokja, he is 34 years old. Since graduating from the Djarkata Law University, he has been president of the newspaper, "Permandangan." During his student days, he worked at the Japanese consulate in Java.

The determination and fervor of these 11 leaders in their racial movement is best illustrated in the words of Sukarno, delivered on the occasion of the Inter-Asia festival, held at the Pasar Gambir in Djakarta last December 8. Before a huge gathering, and in the presence of many high officials of the military administration, he declared:

People's Movement Born

"I am most happy to be able upon this most memorable day to tell you of the birth of a new peoples' movement. The days which we have suffered under the oppressive Dutch rule have passed, and we must realize that today, we are breathing the air of a new era. The old Dutch oppressors have poisoned us with the policy of divide and rule, banishing or in other ways severely punishing every one of our leaders who dared to cry for national unity. As a result, the movement of the masses fell to pieces, and no matter how loud one portion of our enlightened peoples cried for unity, their voices could not be heard by all. Provincial prejudices prevailed, leading to mutual hatred and distrust. Therefore, we were unable to unite our forces in the fight against the exploiting of the Dutch. There were those who tried to cooperate with the leaders, those who trid non-cooperation, parties which changed incessantly from cooperative policies, and some which never were able to make their stand clear.

"But, the new peoples' movement of which I want to tell you today is one which aims at the union of all, age or sex, Mohammedan or not. It differs from other ones in that it receives the 100 per cent support of the Japanese military administration. Formerly, all movements had been regarded as bad, and consequently received all sorts of persecutions, but what a great difference today. Relationship in the past between the administration and the resident peoples had been one of opposing and conflicting interests, but now, the government and the peoples are fighting for the realization of one goal.

Building Up of Race

"But, if you should ask, 'What then is the objective of that movement?,' without hesitation. I would answer, 'It is the training of all Indonesians as strong peoples. It is the building up of our race to a position of pride as a member of the Great East Asia race. Thus we must produce an Indonesian people, who will be able to cooperate nobly with the Japanese, who are at present bearing the brunt of the great war. As the keen sword which cuts down false doctrines is forged in the whit-hot fire, so the Indonesians must go through a fire-like training. Only then can we as a race become as strong at the banten (ox). As a member of Greater East Asia, the Indonesians must not be a weak race.

"Under the leadership of the Japanese, who shine forth with the sun as their symbol, joining the lion of the Chinese National Government the white elephant of Thailand, the sacred cow of India (nandei cow), we must become one ball of fire to banish the encroaching anti-Asiatic influences from all areas of Asia.

"But, fellow-men. Do not misinterpret my words. All this is based upon the assumption that the Indonesians are as strong as the oxen. In order to make good this assumption, first of all the Indonesian people, and the Indonesian society, must undergo a thorough training.

"You self-sacrificing ones, burning with the ideal of the Kasatria (the warrior). Throw yourselves into the new movement. And let us proceed as one with the Japanese. Endure mutual sacrifices with them, and promise to suffer with them,—for our fatherland, for the honor of the Indonesian peoples, and for the victory of the War of Greater East Asia!"

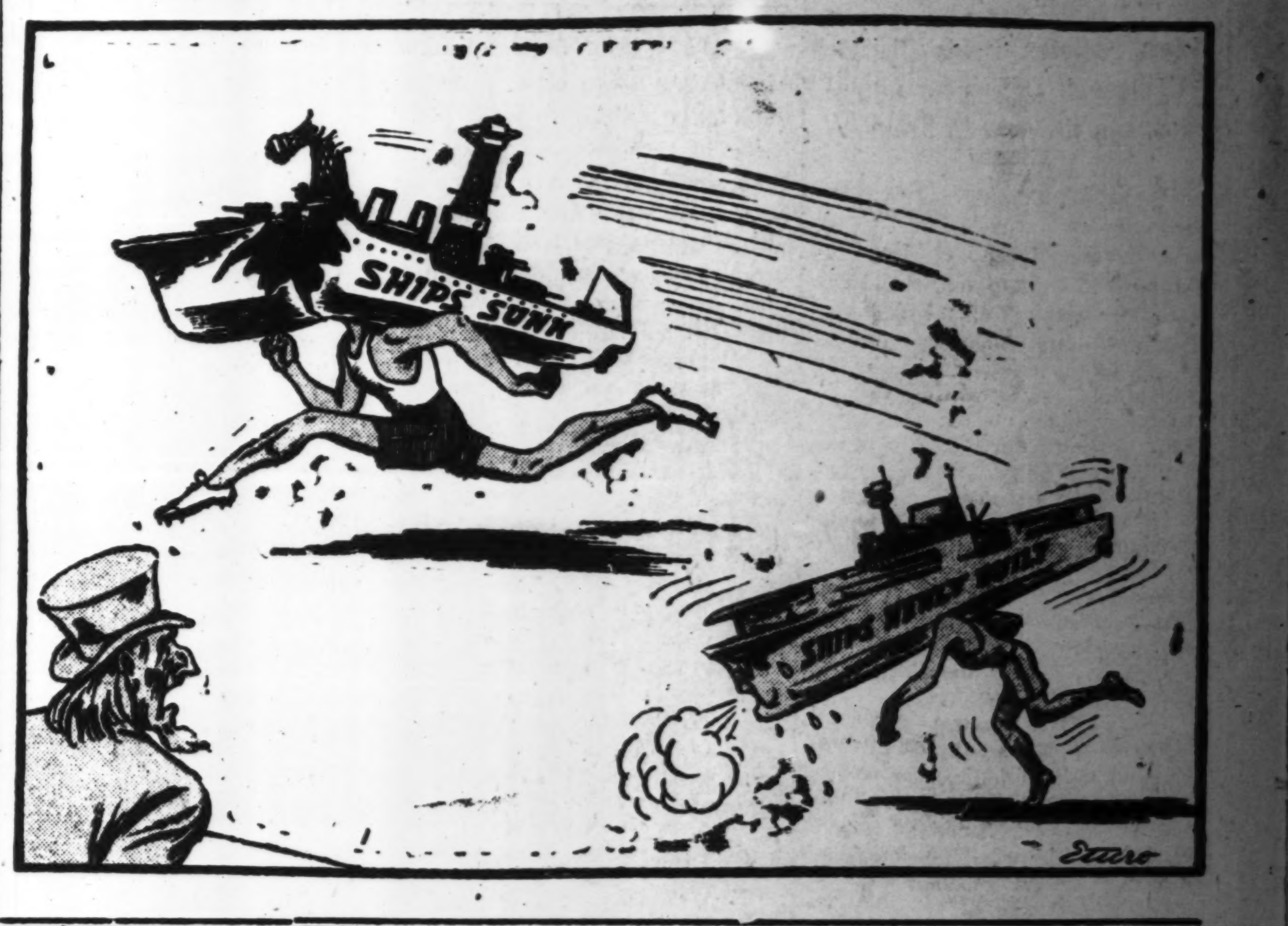
(End)

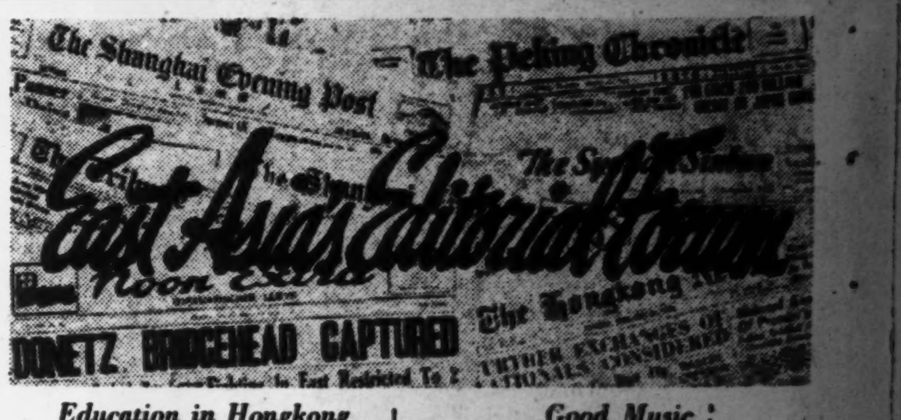
In the Periodicals

Bungei, Vol. 11, No. 5, May, 1943 (in Japanese). Publishers, the Kaizo-sha, Tokyo. Price 50 sen. Leading articles: America, Yonejiro Noguchi, and Highlights of a Round-table Conference on Departure of New Japanese Literature.

Shincho, Vol. 40, No. 5, May, 1943 (in Japanese). Publishers, the Shincho-sha, Tokyo. Price 80 sen. Feature articles: Highlights of a Round-table Conference on Thought of Greater East Asia, German Poems, Men of Letters in the Meiji and Taisho Periods, and War and Literary Men.

The Race of Tons




The Shanghai Evening Post
The Peking Chronicle
East Asia's Editorial Forum
Noon Extra
The Syonan Sinbun
The Hongkong News
DONETZ BRIDGEHEAD CAPTURED

Education in Hongkong

(From The Hongkong News)

One of the most striking features of Hongkong's cooperation in the New Order for Greater East Asia is the growing evidence of the rapid strides which have been made in the last few months to improve the standard of education and to establish a workable and smooth system of instruction in the various educational institutions here. Much of this progress is due to the whole-hearted assistance and sympathy which education is receiving from the Government. Recognizing the fact that the intellectual life of the coming generation must be developed and guided along correct lines in keeping with the ethics of the New Order, the authorities in Hongkong have from the very first given every encouragement to educational institutions and have afforded every facility for placing the education system in Hongkong on a sound basis.

This policy has not been devoid of result. The leaders of the public were quick to realize the opportunities which the Government has placed before them. A large number of Chinese primary and middle schools was opened and the applications for enrolment exceeded anticipations. The lethargic manner in which instruction for the young was conducted in the past quickly disappeared. In its place a new interest was created—a new interest born of a desire among all communities here that their children should not neglect an opportunity of playing their part as true citizens of the New Order which would make all East Asia the great co-prosperity sphere in which independence, security and freedom could be enjoyed by everyone.

There is no doubt that this response was welcomed by the Government. The increased subsidies to schools and the granting of some 400 free scholarships show the tangible manner in which the Government authorities in Hongkong appreciated the keen desire which the public has expressed in improving the educational system. Thus, interest in the cultural development of Hongkong has grown rapidly and is growing even greater every day. With this development is also being nurtured an intensification of public cooperation with the authorities in all other spheres of activity.

One aspect of this happy and pleasing state of affairs in the educational and cultural field is the gratifying progress which has been made in the study of the Japanese language. Instruction in the use of Japanese is, of course, compulsory in every school, but apart from this, the zest with which the learning of Japanese is being taken up in the many private schools and classes in Hongkong and Kowloon is testimony of the recognition by the public of the need there is to become proficient in the language, both oral and written. And this desire to become proficient in Japanese is not only confined to the young. Adults in every walk of life are showing an equal ambition and it will not be long before Japanese becomes the accepted lingua franca for Greater East Asia. With such a firm foundation already laid, the future of education in Hongkong and in the whole of the Greater East Asia sphere has a very bright future.

Good Music

(From The Syonan Sinbun)

In the midst of the strife and turmoil of the times, it is exhilarating once in a while to reflect on some aspects of our daily life in respect of which the people of Shonan may be said to be rather more fortunate than others. One such aspect of life in Shonan today is the effort that is being constantly made to raise the level of culture if it might be said to have existed in the past. The decision of the Administration to organize and maintain the Shonan Orchestra was a wise one, and one for which the people of this island will always be grateful.

Regularly the Orchestra performs in public as much for the people's entertainment as for enhancing their appreciation of music—good orchestral melody as distinct from such musical degradation as the hotchas and swings which are now banned in Japan. Little though we know of music, yet we daresay, almost without fear of contradiction, that the hotcha and swing reflect the tempo into which American life has degraded, and it is only right that the hotcha and swing should be banned. The masterpieces of Beethoven, Chopin and Schubert—to name but a few of the composers who have enriched the world with their music—will live throughout the ages, for so long as the human ear is capable of hearing and the human mind capable of appreciating good music. We have also the music of the day, the patriotic tunes, the martial airs, which inspire the people to greater efforts towards the attainment of their ideals. One such song is the Aikoku Koshin Kyoku (Patriotic March), to whose rhythm life in Greater East Asia throbs. It is the theme song, shall we say, of Greater East Asia's liberated billion.

Music is one of those flawless mirrors in which the culture of a people is reflected, and it is a matter for both congratulation and gratification that the Shonan Orchestra is contributing its little yet invaluable bit to the upliftment of culture in Shonan-to, this Bright City of the South. The little we know of music makes us feel justified in saying that the public performances of the Orchestra are worth going a long way to hear and see—a statement borne out by the large crowd who often remain on their feet patiently for an hour and a half to listen to the music and dances provided.

Asiatics are by nature appreciative of music, and with the upliftment of the cultural life of the people here, the demand for good music will grow. The Shonan Orchestra is doing much to satisfy this growing demand. In joining the chorus of public praise for the Shonan Orchestra, we are not unmindful of the others, like the Police Band and those who broadcast from our radio station, who are also helping to create for good music a definite niche in the life of the people of this part of the Co-Prosperity Sphere. The vote of thanks to the Administration and the various orchestras and bands for their contribution to the upliftment of culture in Shonan by a better appreciation of good music is unanimous.

Fight on to the Last,
Drive the Blood Suckers
from the East!

Nippon Times
Evening

Hold Aloft the Banner
Of Holy War and Common
Prosperity

No. 15,845 TOKYO, SATURDAY, MAY 8, 1943 第三種郵便物認可 昭和十五年十二月二十七日 Price 8 Sen

In News Spotlight

Manchoukuo Emperor Reviews Youth Organizations in Antung

Domei

ANTUNG, May 7.—His Majesty the Emperor of Manchoukuo was pleased to inspect various youth organizations and defense associations at Chenchiu parade grounds today on the fifth day of His Imperial Majesty's stay here during a tour of inspection of southern Manchoukuo.

At 10:30 o'clock this morning, His Imperial Majesty, accompanied by Imperial Household Minister Hsi Chia and other high court officials, arrived at Chenchiu parade grounds.

Four thousand students of the Liao-tung provincial schools, representatives of the Concordia Volunteer Service Corps, Concordia Youth Corps and the Women's National Defense Association as well as the local chapter of the Concordia Association passed by His Imperial Majesty in review.

His Imperial Majesty was also pleased to witness mass gymnastic exercises of students from the Antung Middle School and from the nine other secondary schools. His Imperial Majesty then graciously witnessed the glider training exercises conducted by Antung middle school boys and a students' procession. His Imperial Majesty left the parade grounds at 11:20 a.m.

Earlier in the morning, it was learned His Imperial Majesty was pleased to visit the Antung plant of the Manchuria Spinning Company.

Press Comments

Saturday, May 8
ASAHI—Enemy's Population Issue
MAINICHI—Illiterate British Soldiers

Enemy's Population Issue

ASAHI—Shortages in military strength and labor manpower rooted in the slowing down of population increase are proving a source of much worry to the statesmen of the United States and Britain. These things are not only impeding their war efforts but are portending something sinister for the post-war future of the two countries.

The problem of Britain lies in the fact that with its small white population it must maintain its rule over too vast a domain. Its naval power on which hinged its ruling power even before the War of Greater East Asia could match either that of the United States or Japan only singly, while its actual fighting strength had been even less owing to the development of submarine and aircraft warfare and the inordinate length of its defense line.

That Britain with a population of only 40,000,000 should have been able so long to rule the world in itself was a miracle. By quickly completing the Industrial Revolution, it made up for its lack of manpower with machinery. But its economic domination of the world by means of capital power and machinery was destined to be overthrown by the emergence of rivals. It lost its armed supremacy when it could no longer maintain its two-nation standard naval policy. At such a stage the slowing down of the population increase becomes a fatal weakness.

Toward the end of March Prime Minister Winston Churchill in his speech in Parliament lamented that 30 years hence Britain would have to protect and feed twice as many old people with a smaller military strength and labor population, thus admitting the seriousness of the population situation.

The British Empire had been compelled to depend on the United States for its self-preservation even before the war. Now this necessity has grown all the greater. But this very fact is leading tragically to the disintegration of the vast Empire.

A white population of 20,000,000 constituting the British Dominions occupies one-seventh of the earth's surface and is strictly limiting the immigration of peoples other than British. There is nothing strange in the fact that the Dominions, the most promising markets in a capitalistic world remaining undeveloped and sparsely populated, should appear as easy pickings before the greedy gaze of American capitalists.

Especially, in the regions bordering on the Pacific live half of the population of the globe but under the arbitrary restrictions imposed by the American-European Powers the regional distribution of population had been extremely uneven until the War of Greater East Asia. Nay, even now, the policy of Australia for the whites is keeping the continent closed except to a bare 7,000,000 population of British extraction. Lacking in manpower, armed strength and war production and constituting the pivotal center of uneven distribution in the Pacific, Australia is thoroughly dependent on the United States. Aside from the question whether the policy of white Australia has been killed by the dispatch of Negro troops by the United States, is not this fact suggestive of the fate in store for this treasure trove of the Pacific?

Perhaps to a lesser extent but nevertheless unmistakably there exists a population dearth trouble also in the United States. The fact is that since the 1920's the United States has had to keep down the increase in its population and this is the source of today's trouble.

The population increase of the United States had been mainly dependent on the inflow of immigrants. The immigration law of 1924 was motivated partly by the economic depression and a desire to maintain the wage standard but it was aimed primarily at the preservation of the Anglo-Saxon tradition, culture and rule from the erosion of foreign and heretical influences. Otherwise it could not hope to maintain the unity, based on Anglo-Saxon supremacy, necessary for a modern state.

The American situation in regard to birth control has demonstrated the fact that the rate of increase of the "inferior races" in America is overwhelmingly greater than that of the Anglo-Saxon population. The population of youth under 20, even including the "inferior races" is expected to decrease from 45,000,000 as it stands to 34,000,000 by 1980, while the aged over 65 are likely to increase from 9,000,000 to 22,000,000, according to statistics. In this respect the worries of Britain and the United States are the same.

The United States is trying to mobilize about one-half of its total population, or 60,000,000, for the front and for industrial labor. Of this the allocation for military service is about 10,000,000, which constitutes the cream of its working population, so that the effect on production is not slight. Even if production is not directly affected, the ratio of worker to soldier will be 5 to 1 and if the lease-lend program is taken into account 4 to 1 or even less. The proper ratio had been put at 8 or 10 to 1 or even more and even if this conception were rectified, there can be no doubt that there is extreme irrationality in the mobilization plan of the United States.

In view of this population dearth, the Anglo-Saxons are intending to use other races as mercenaries or slaves. For this, they have to concoct some pretty-sounding war aim.

Meanwhile, the people at home will grow more and more dissatisfied over the lack of results at the front in spite of the great sacrifices made and with such a tremendous armed strength sent out, their ships sunk day after day.

Thus we see the Anglo-American population problem not only affecting their fighting power and productive capacity but undermining their morale and threatening to develop into a serious political issue.

Illiterate British Soldiers

MAINICHI—We have already referred to the breaking up of the British Empire and the financial straits of Britain on many occasions but we have not yet mentioned the moral corruption and other shameful aspects of the declining Empire. One fact that has surprised us in this connection is the number of illiterate men among the new recruits of the British army. The impression that Britain had been anxious to give to the rest of the world was far otherwise. Among European soldiers, it is not only the Russians at the time of the Russo-Japanese War to whom illiteracy could be attributed: quite a large proportion of British soldiers now are unable to read or write, to the panic of the authorities.

It is said that the boys of 13 or 14 in the munition factories who are later drafted into the British army could write their names when they entered the factories but by the time they arrive at conscription age they have completely forgotten even how to write their own names. Now the very fact that about all they could do at the age of 13 or 14 was to write their own names is eloquent testimony of the state of the education of the masses in Britain.

We are further amazed to learn that even that scanty education is lost in a few years. The point seems a minor one but really it is not so. Consider the efficient and splendid manner in which boys of the same age are being trained and reared in our country. Why the difference? The answer is simple. Whereas in Japan the nation has always been regarded as an integral whole and the spirit of loyalty and service to the nation and defense of the family name have been given the foremost

(Continued on Page 2)

TOJO, VARGAS HOLD MEETING; AIMS DEFINED

Chief Administrator Given Encouragement By Prime Minister

By Arrangement with the Asahi
(Special to the Nippon Times)

MANILA, May 7.—Prime Minister General Hideki Tojo of Japan, concurrently War Minister, frankly exchanged views with Chief Administrator Jorge B. Vargas and other leaders of the Philippines in a conference at Manila Hotel yesterday, and the following statement was made by Chief Administrator Vargas in connection with the meeting.

"On behalf of all the people of the Philippines, I wish to express our profound appreciation and gratitude for the honor accorded by Prime Minister Tojo to the Philippine officials in inviting them to a conference at Manila Hotel immediately following the Gratitude Assemblage at Luneta Park yesterday morning. In the one hour and a half of our conference with Prime Minister Tojo, the feeling of respect and admiration we had always held toward the Japanese Prime Minister was strengthened manifold.

"In the course of our conversation, the Prime Minister manifested deep understanding toward us, and all present were profoundly impressed by his direct and sincere words.

"After listening to the reports on the existing conditions from the various Philippine officials, Prime Minister Tojo explained to us that Philippines' independence must be won through the hands of the Filipinos. Therefore, the self-government of the Filipinos through the maintenance of perfect order and the reorganization of economic structure, and the return of the Filipinos as a truly East Asian national must be accomplished by the Filipinos themselves. The earlier the realization, the better for the Filipinos, so the Prime Minister has pointed out to us.

Freedom Aim Desired

"Furthermore, the fact that the motive of the War of Greater East Asia lay in the liberation of the peoples of East Asia from the yoke of American-British imperialism was elucidated to us. Prime Minister Tojo expressed sincere hopes for the wholehearted cooperation of the people of the Philippines for the victorious consummation of the War of Greater East Asia and for the early realization of the cherished dream of Philippines' independence.

"Prime Minister Tojo was greatly concerned over the fact that the administrative policy of the Philippine Islands should be founded on the principle of happiness for the entire people of the Philippines, and he manifested particular solicitations over the welfare of the common masses.

"More than a ton of quinine and a sum of money were donated by the Prime Minister for general relief work and aside from this subsidies were furnished to various charitable organizations.

Presents were also made to the various bodies such as the police corps, teachers' training institutes, Japanese language schools and the police training stations.

"In his inspection of the city yesterday afternoon, Prime Minister Tojo conducted his tour in all sincerity and thoroughness, quite in contrast to the superficial, formal inspection of the American officials in the past regime. The Prime Minister watched carefully and intensely the target practice at the police training station, noting how the rifles were held and whether the bullets hit the mark or not.

"I can only reiterate the deep and heartfelt gratitude of the Philippine people, and explicitly state on behalf of the entire people of the Philippines that we are prepared to tender our full strength and positive cooperation for the attainment of ultimate Japanese victory in the War of Greater East Asia."

Kiukiang Governor Named

Domei

NANKING, May 6.—The National Government announced today that Teng Tsu-yu, Police Commissioner here, has been appointed Governor of the newly established Government at Kiukiang, Kiangsi Province.

Simultaneously, it was announced that Li Ou-i, Commander of the Nanking Defense Corps, will succeed Mr. Teng and concurrently hold the post of Police Commissioner.

Stamps Issued by P.I. Feting Corregidor Fall

Domei

MANILA, May 7.—Special postage stamps commemorating the first anniversary of the fall of Corregidor were put on sale today by the Philippines Postal Bureau. They are 5 centavos (blue) and 2 centavos stamps (red). Both stamps have the design of Corregidor and Bataan Peninsula with soldiers, warships, airplanes and Japanese flags.

FILIPINOS HOLD BIG CEREMONY

Tojo's Visit and Fall Of Corregidor Fort Feted in Luneta Park

Domei

MANILA, May 7.—Honored by the historical visit of Prime Minister General Hideki Tojo and greeting the first anniversary of the fall of Corregidor, the citizens of Manila held ceremonies for the "Peace and Order Day" under the auspices of the Central Philippines Executive Commission in Luneta Park at 5 p.m. today.

The heads of the Japanese Supreme Naval Staff in the Philippines Area and of the Military Administration, Chief Administrator Jorge B. Vargas, Director of Internal Affairs Jose P. Laurel and others were present, as well as several tens of thousands of people.

Following the worship of the Imperial Palace, the paying of respects to the Commander-in-Chiefs of the Imperial Army and Navy and the offering of silent prayers of gratitude to the fallen heroes and the sick and wounded, Lieutenant-General Shizuichi Tanaka, Supreme Commander of the Japanese Forces in the Philippines, gave his instructions. Chief Administrator Vargas and others also spoke at the meeting.

The substance of Chief Administrator Vargas' speech follows:

"The people of the Philippines are today enjoying peace and tranquillity when the whole world is wracked with the turmoils of war. Thankful to God for this blessing, and in order to solidify our determination to bring peace and order to the remotest corners of the Philippines, factors which are inseparable for the attainment of our independence, we have set aside the day of the fall of Corregidor as "Peace and Order Day."

"The surrender of the American forces in the Philippines meant the termination of organized resistance in the Islands. With the fall of Corregidor no reasons exist for the continuance of any confusion or disorder in the Philippines. Order is being rapidly restored through the efforts of the Japanese Forces and the members of the Philippines Police Corps, and Japan's true motives and intentions are fast coming to be fully understood.

"The Central Executive Commission, propelled by love for its countrymen and desirous of avoiding unnecessary bloodshed is prepared even at this late hour to accept the support and cooperation of belated elements.

"We cannot tolerate the existence of even one compatriot who, blindly misled, would dare obstruct the advance of the Filipinos marching on to their goal of promised independence as a people of East Asia under Japan's brotherly guidance."

British Shipyards Hit By Grafts, Profiteers

As the result of the survey made in Britain for the costs of constructing one battleship, one aircraft carrier and 32 other war vessels, it was learned that unscrupulous profiteers in the British shipbuilding industries have been feasting on palatable cuts of undue profits, spurring the onrushing menace of a vicious inflation which is threatening to sweep Britain, according to a Stockholm dispatch to Domei on Wednesday.

Meanwhile, according to a Reuters dispatch, it was revealed that for the construction of 32 minor vessels, reckless British carpetbaggers have cashed profits ranging in the vicinity of 10 per cent for the construction of four craft, while 20 to 70 per cent were made on the remaining ships. In one outrageous case, the staggering cut of an 80 per cent profit has been discovered.

LONDON TIMES BARES DEFEAT IN ARAKAN AREA

Says British Forces Have Been Compelled To Assume Defensive

Domei

LISBON, May 6.—The Times, London, on May 1 editorially admitted the British defeat in the Arakan campaign, pointing out the difficulty of reopening their supply route to Chungking.

The gist of the editorial follows: "We must confess that the Arakan campaign has ended in our failure, contrary to our expectation. It was clear from the beginning that the penetration of large British forces into strategically important points in Burma from the same direction was extremely difficult.

"The object of our campaign was to recapture the Akyab district, from where Japanese bombers had been attacking the British troops in the southern part of Bengal State. However, at any rate, our attempt to recapture Akyab ended in vain. The British army has now been changed to defensive position from the offensive.

"The main cause of our failure was due to the fact that we had underestimated the strength of the Japanese troops and also slightened the difficulty of transporting war materials from behind.

"In order to win victory over the Japanese, we must have the navy and air power superior to that of our enemy. We should do our utmost in checking the Japanese advance without giving sufficient time to our enemy to do so.

"In the light of our experiences, the anti-Axis forces must start counter-offensive against the Japanese at the earliest possible moment. When we launch our next large-scale counter-attack against our enemy, it will, of course, be effected as a part of the general campaign program of the entire Pacific."

FRENCH ARMY MERGED WITH VOLUNTEER CORPS

Joining Axis Forces for Duty in Eastern Front

Domei

VICHY, May 6.—Premier Pierre Laval has decided to unite the French Army and the French Volunteer Corps into one armed organization after consultations held with the leaders of the Army and the Volunteer Corps, according to the understanding reached at the recent conference with Chancellor Adolf Hitler.

The united military organization, it is reported, will undertake the following duties:

1. To join the Axis forces for dispatch to the Eastern Front.
2. To undertake the maintenance of peace and order in France.
3. To cooperate in preventing the landing of anti-Axis forces on the mainland of France and to undertake the defense of the coastal areas.

Cooperation With Japan Is Seen in South by Aoki

Domei

MACASSAR, May 7.—"The native inhabitants of the various Southern Areas are heartily collaborating with the Japanese toward the establishment of the Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere," said Kazuo Aoki, Minister of Greater East Asiatic Affairs on Thursday evening when he met local reporters here.

Continuing, Minister Aoki stated: "I cannot help admiring and paying great respects to those natives who are striving hard toward industrial development, overcoming various difficulties and inconveniences that once seemed to greatly hamper the development of this particular district.

"The enthusiastic and hearty cooperative spirit of the southern peoples is being manifested not only in this specific region but also in other parts of the Southern Regions. Accordingly, I confidently believe that with proper guidance and assistance given by the Japanese, the agricultural and industrial development in the Southern Areas will witness marvelous developments in the future."

Many Jobless in Britain

Domei

LISBON, May 7.—The unemployed in England reached 76,769 on April 12, the British Labor Ministry announced today, according to London reports.

Axis Holds Rally

會大空征軸樞強增空航

A meeting for the promotion of national air-mindedness was held at the Hibiya Public Hall yesterday, attended by 2,000 persons including students and representatives of ex-servicemens' associations.

The meeting was sponsored by the Japan Aviation Association and the Japan-Germany-Italy Friendship Association and backed by the War, Navy and Communications Ministries, Board of Information, Imperial Rule Assistance Association and the Tokyo Municipality.

Speeches were given at the meeting by the vice-president of the Japan Aviation Association, President of the Japan-Germany-Italy Friendship Association and military attaches of the German and Manchoukuoan Embassies. A motion picture depicting the activities of warplanes was shown.

Photo shows the scene at the rally.

SINISTER PLANS SEEN IN U.S. PLOT

Dethroning Britain As Shipping Nation Exposed at Ottawa

Mainichi

SHANGHAI, May 6.—The contents of the secret agreement reached recently between Great Britain and the United States at the Ottawa Conference respecting the measures to protect transports have revealed the American ambition of executing the present war at the sacrifice of Britain, according to information reaching here from the German camp.

The United States insisted in the said agreement that the transportation through the Atlantic should be done at the responsibility of Britain and Canada as the Atlantic route is the main supply road to England and is also the most dangerous one.

By this demand it is the intention of the United States to preserve her own ships as far as possible and make Britain shoulder most of the shipping losses. Under this condition, Britain has to protect her own ships.

When German submarine attacks become more active and the loss of British ships increases, Britain will lose her position as the greatest shipping nation in the world by the end of the present year.

In the agreement, it is also provided that America will detail her own ships to the South Atlantic route.

On the other hand, the United States is eagerly endeavoring to increase her shipbuilding activity scheming to replace Britain as the leading maritime nation in the world.

Tunis, Bizerta Taken

Domei

BERLIN, May 7.—According to a D.N.B. report quoting Reuters, the Anti-Axis Headquarters announced tonight that the ports of Tunis and Bizerta have been occupied by anti-Axis forces.

U.S. Detains Italian

Domei

ROME, May 6.—The Italian Commissioner for Eritrea was taken prisoner by the United States forces when the territory was occupied by American troops and he is now held in a detention camp, according to the reports given by the Messaggero today.

Indian Assembly Meeting

Domei

ISTANBUL, May 7.—The Government of India has decided to hold the session of the Legislative Assembly on July 26, according to dispatches reaching here from New Delhi.

SOVIETS ATTACK POLES AS SPIES

Statement by Vishinsky Aggravates Settlement of Problem

Domei

BUENOS AIRES, May 7.—The adjustment of the Soviet-Polish relation has now become hopeless, it is generally observed in political quarters of the United States because of the denouncement of the espionage acts by Polish Embassy staff made by Soviet Foreign Vice-Commissar A. J. Vishinsky to British and American newspapermen.

It is even believed that Joseph E. Davies, special envoy of President Franklin Roosevelt, will not be able to obtain any result in preventing the threatening friction in the anti-Axis front because of the unexpected statement.

This is a serious blow to the wishful observation made in American political circles that the Soviet-Polish relation would improve with the recent statement issued by Premier Joseph Stalin.

Sikorski Sees Eden

Domei

LISBON, May 7.—President Wladyslaw Sikorski of the Polish refugee regime in London on Friday morning called on British Foreign Secretary Major R. Anthony Eden at the Foreign Ministry and conferred for long hours.

It is presumed that they discussed measures to ease the strained Soviet-Polish relations that have been caused by Soviet Foreign Vice-Commissar A. J. Vishinsky's announcement to Anglo-American reporters that officials of the Polish Embassy in Moscow had been engaged in an espionage work.

Meanwhile, a report from Stockholm says that the Soviet Foreign Vice-Commissar's statement has given a considerable shock to British political circles, and all the British newspapers on Friday morning gave great prominence to the contents of the statement.

Clarifies Davies' Visit

Domei

LISBON, May 7.—With regard to the dispatch to Moscow of Joseph E. Davies, former United States Ambassador to the Soviet Union, President Franklin Roosevelt declared as follows at the press conference today,

(Continued on Page 2)

Tsai Leaves for Tokyo

Domei

NANKING, May 7.—Tsai Pei, the newly-appointed Chinese Ambassador to Japan, left here this afternoon by train for his new post.

He was given a hearty send-off by Tateki Horiuchi, Japanese Charge d'Affaires, Chikata Ikeda, Japanese Consul here, Manchoukuoan officials and Axis diplomats.

JAPANESE ARMY SMASHING FOE IN TAHSING ZONE

5,700 Enemy Killed-- Rioting Breaks Out In Chungking Forces

Domei

NANKING, May 7.—The Imperial Forces' annihilation operations by land and air against the enemy infesting the Tahsing Mountains, including the Communist 8th Route Army, started on April 20, is making good progress with 5,700 enemy killed and 9,600 made prisoners, according to the weekly announcement by the Headquarters of the Japanese Forces in China.

Chungking orders for counter-offensives one after another, motivated with the mistaken idea that the Japanese Forces in China were reduced in size, are now resulting in quite the reverse of what the Chungking leaders expected.

The orders have instigated rioting among the various Chungking units. The friction was first seen among the forces detailed in the Ordos Plains, followed successively by uprisings among Communist troops stationed in varied places to the north and south of the Yangtze River. The rioting is now increasing in intensity with no signs of a letup.

This fact alone shows that there is no concerted action between the Communists and other enemy troops, and is resulting in the enemy's quick reduction by the Imperial Forces, whose land and air operations were working in perfect cooperation.

Chungking, it can be said for certainty, gradually will be forced to admit its miscalculations regarding the strength of the Japanese troops in China.

Taihang Campaign Reviewed
By Arrangement with the Asahi
(Special to the Nippon Times)

PEKING, May 7.—In connection with the Taihang campaign which developed among steep mountains of the southern Taihang Mountain Range, the Japanese Expeditionary Forces in North China especially issued a statement in the form of a talk by the Press Section Chief at 3 p.m. today, baring the mendacious enemy counter-propaganda and expressing the Japanese Force's determination to exterminate the remnant troops of the Chiang Kai-shek and Chinese Communist armies.

The statement reads as follows:

"The Japanese Forces initiated military operations to smash Chiang's 24th Army Corps comprising 82,000 strong in the southern Taihang mountain range along the Shansi-Honan provincial border area on April 20 and in less than 10 days succeeded in crushing the main body of the 24th Army Corps. As a result of this operation, Commander Sun Tieh-ying of the newly-organized 5th Army surrendered and a number of other leading officials and men surrendered or were taken prisoners. The enemy fighting power has been completely crushed.

"Turning their spearhead northward even without a rest, the various Units which participated in this campaign began to compress their encirclement line around the headquarters of the Chinese Communist forces in the southern Taihang mountain range early yesterday morning, in cooperation with our fresh units. Our forces are now keeping up the offensive to deal an annihilating blow to the enemy.

Enemy Bases Smashed

"In parallel with these operations, meanwhile, other detachments developed a large-scale annihilation campaign against the Communist forces in western Hopei in the middle part of April, now smashing many enemy bases and military facilities in bases for guerilla warfare.

"Let us review the three military operations going on in the southern steep Taihang Mountain Range since the middle part of April. The 24th Army Corps was the only force under Chiang's direct control in North China. This force scattered over a far-flung front was frequently propagandized by Chungking as the army for retaking North China. It had befooled the ignorant troops and people by convincing them that this force, lingering out a feeble exist-

(Continued on Page 2)

ECONOMY IN P.I. FORGING AHEAD

Autarchy of Islands And Stabilized Living Is 2nd Year Objective

Mainichi

MANILA, May 6.—The economic reorganization of the Philippines has for its major task, (1) the acquisition of war materials, (2) interchange of materials with the other parts of the Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere and the establishment of economic autarchy in the islands.

All the work done by the Filipinos as well as the Japanese in the Philippines under the guidance of the Military Administration Supervision Office during the last one year has been aimed at this objective. Let the results of the work be reviewed here.

Without waiting for the fall of Corregidor, a full-fledged program for economic reorganization of the Philippines had been pushed. With its fall as a turning point, preparations for the construction work were started.

Efforts for obtaining materials, especially, had been commenced from the very start of the Philippines campaign. From about August and September the construction work has developed to date in various industries with the greatest efforts indisputably concentrated on copper production.

All Obstacles Surmounted

It is impossible to neglect, even for a day, the production of copper as an item of war materials, and the Philippines happens to be the only area throughout the Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere where copper is available in large quantities. Because of this, the authorities concerned concentrated their entire energy on the acquisition of this war material from the very start of the campaign, with the result that they succeeded in securing the scheduled amount for the first year by steering through all conceivable difficulties.

This deserves special mention. With a great hope seen for smooth execution of the second-year production, it can be said that the output of copper in the Philippines is serving as a marked contribution toward the prosecution of the war.

Such being the case, the development of copper resources in the islands has come to arouse wide attention. Though the development work has been making large strides, many priceless sacrifices paid for the results should not be forgotten. To secure war materials, needless to say, efforts should be pushed more and more to mine copper and other minerals.

The same is the case with the production of hemp and copra, goods with which the Filipinos should facilitate the inter-change of goods within the Co-Prosperity Sphere.

To Bolster Industry

Being an agricultural country, the Philippines has no industry to speak of at present. For the islands to supply materials to the various parts of the Co-Prosperity Sphere and additionally support itself, all industries able to undertake in the present stage should be promoted. In this connection, the sending of spinning equipment from Japan Proper is already in the minds of the authorities in order to have cotton in the Philippines dealt with by the spinning industry of the islands. Meanwhile, light industries in general for manufacturing daily necessaries must also be boosted.

The last question is the agricultural reorganization of the Philippines. What forms the backbone of the reorganization program is the control over sugar production and such new items as encouragement for cotton raising and increased production of foodstuffs in general. In other words, the object of the agricultural reorganization is to create the autarchy of the islands.

In line with this program, the sugar plantations extending 260,000 hectares have been reduced by half. A still more noteworthy step is the transfer of the greater part of sugar for food to the chemical industry for the making of alcohol and butanol. This is justified by the policy of the self-supply of raw materials forming the fundamental factor for handling economy in the Philippines. In the past one year the sugar industry of the islands has effected a 180-degree turn, and that without any trouble.

As is seen in the previous report, the results of cotton raising cannot be claimed to be very satisfactory numerically. Nonetheless, experiences gained in the first year will no doubt be applied to the full for the second year. Especially, having become familiar with the real agrarian circumstances and with the acquisition of more technical experience, the authorities are now steadily pushing the structure for bringing about an epochal increase in cotton production for the second year.

At any rate, systematic efforts have been made to attain all important objects in accordance with the original program for the past one year, but in the second year, special emphasis should be laid on the establishment of autarchy of the islands and stabilization of living for the islanders.

Feats of Imperial Navy Screened For Showing on Navy Day, May 27

Film to Depict Various Victories Won Over Enemy in Current War From Bleak Aleutians To Furious Night Battle of Tulagi Straits

A documentary film, recording the unparalleled feats of the Imperial Navy, riding the turbulent waves as the unchallenged ruler of the seas, has now been completed by the Nippon Eigasha under the guidance of the Navy Ministry, and will be released on the 38th Navy Day; commemorating the victory of the Battle of the Sea of Japan on May 27.

The picture is an assemblage of the various shots taken by the members of the press corps, who clicked their cameras even under the deadly fire of the enemy guns.

The numerous epoch making naval victories in the Southwestern Pacific since June of last year form the nucleus around which are interwoven scenes of the actual conditions of the steady progress of rehabilitation, production and the daily lives of the people in the Japanese bases in the South and the occupied territories.

The operations in the Aleutians, Nicobar Islands in the Indian Sea, Cebu Islands in the Philippines, Borneo and the reduction of the Celebes are also included in the picture.

The night attack of Tulagi in the First Battle of the Solomons has been caught in its almost uncanny, awful furiousness, where the blast of Japanese guns would light the skies for a moment to silhouette in the glimmering glow the shadows on the ship's deck. Enemy fire and Japanese fire streaked and criss-crossed through the skies.

The figures of the daring and courageous "sea eagles" in action are brought home to the home folks with striking vividness, and the spirit of the Imperial Navy permeates the whole film to grip the hearts of the Japanese audience.

Admiral Isoroku Yamamoto, Commander-in-Chief of the Combined Japanese Fleet, will make his first appearance to the Japanese people on the screen, as his heroic figure is shown visiting the hospital ship and comforting his subordinates.

Previous to the release for exhibition to the general public, special showings will be made at the Takarazuka Theater on May 14, Gunjin Kaikan on May 16 and 18, and at the Kyoritsu Auditorium on May 19 and 20.

Japanese Army Smashing Foe In Tahsing Zone

(Continued from Page 1)

ence, was holding all North China in check.

"However, once subjected to our vigorous offensive in the present campaign, the enemy was thrown into utter confusion, only attempting to keep away from our spearhead. The decline of their morale was very outstanding. Falling prey to the Imperial Forces in various places, the enemy has been crushed.

"The number of war prisoners and surrenderers including ranking officers reached nearly 10,000 or twice as many as the bodies left on the battlefield. This may be claimed to have vividly revealed the enemy's loss of morale and inconsistency of their exaggerative propaganda.

"An interesting fact seen in the present campaign is that the enemy officers proved themselves engrossed in seeking their own personal safety. In spite of the disastrous fate overtaking the 24th Army Corps, they never gave help nor took any other necessary measures. Our side had a flank exposed to the enemy in conducting the daring encircling campaign, but they stood with folded arms, and a perfect quietness prevailed in the enemy camp. This was truly beyond our understanding.

"When we think of those enemy officers and men who had to sacrifice their lives on the battleground under such exacting circumstances, due to our fierce onslaught, we could not indeed repress our feeling of

"Another noteworthy matter in this connection is the trends of moves of the Central Communist troops. Hitherto, the Communist force has been making the idea of national unification as the basis of their campaigning, with the maintenance of the Three Peoples Principle as their slogan, emphasizing at the same time a complete accord of the Chiang and Communist forces for acting in unison on the front line.

Fished in Troubled Waters

"In the present campaign, however, the Communist troops utterly failed to assume any action in this direction. The various letters seized in the course of the present fighting and the statements of the war prisoners taken reveal that the Communists tried to avail themselves of the disorder in which the 24th Army Corps was placed. And with the intention of fishing in troubled waters, they attempted to bring the officers of this Army Corps to their own side.

"It was also ascertained that the 24th Army Corps has been making preparations to send an expeditionary force against the Communist Army prior to the launching of our present campaign. Thus, it will be seen that despite the conciliation plan so assiduously promoted by the central authorities, the relations between the Chiang Kai-shek regime and the Communists is proving hard to be compromised. The foregoing circumstances reveal nothing but selfishness motivating either side.

"Next, the Taihang sector where our campaigning was started on May 6 is the place where the headquarters of the 18th Army Corps is situated, forming the central basis of the Communist force in North China, with the much-vaunted crack 129th Division constituting the main strength. This place was very conveniently situated for acting in concert with the various Communist units scattered in the different directions of the sector.

"On account of the proximity to the important commissary bases along the Peking-Hankow Railway and to the occupied positions of the Japanese Forces, the foregoing sector formed the key position of the whole Communist force in North China. Like the West Hopei sector, the foregoing area was the very spot where the Communists made their endeavor to build up their principal base of activities, militarily, politically and economically, with a view to creating the starting point of general offensives. Therefore, the collapse of this sector would be a very hard blow to the enemy.

Offensive Against Reds

"Simultaneous with the foregoing campaign, our side commenced offensive operations against the Communist Taiyue Column on the banks of the Piho River in the central part of Shansi Province. Our attack is now being continued.

"When we closely scutinize the movements of the Chungking forces and the Communist troops in North China, it is observed that from the military standpoint both the enemy forces have become powerless. Taken by surprise at the alienation of the popular feelings from their side, the enemy tried hard to regain their confidence by renewing their propaganda of their pet theory of sure victory this year and certain withdrawal of the Japanese Forces from North China.

The enemy also took advantage of the change of the diplomatic policy of Japan toward China following the declaration of war by Nanking against the United States and Britain. However, the present campaign so successfully conducted by the Japanese Army has exposed the falsity of the enemy propaganda, causing the fond idea of the withdrawal of the Japanese Forces from North China to be completely shattered.

"Perhaps beyond imagination are unusual repercussions caused in the present campaign among the troops and inhabitants in areas under the control of the Chinese Communist Party and the Chungking regime which had already lost the cause for resistance.

"We hereby renew our declaration that we will decidedly thrust our punitive sword upon the Chiang and Communist troops, so long as they remain, to smash them completely by giving full display to the power of our Army.

"In the present operations against the Chiang and Chinese Communist forces, strong armed corps of the National Government of Nanking, earnest in their efforts to execute the War of Greater East Asia and determined to live or die with the Japanese, are fighting shoulder to shoulder with our forces, achieving brilliant results at many places. This is a matter of congratulation for the development of the New Republic of China.

"In conclusion, let us point out that our losses suffered in the present operations to date are negligible and a characteristic phenomenon in this campaign. We hereby express our deep condolences to the brave soldiers who sacrificed themselves for the glorious war results."

Battle Results Given

In the mopping-up operations in North China against the Chiang and Communist forces in the past three years, ending May 3, 1943, the enemy left 330,100 bodies on the battlefields and 187,600 were taken prisoners, according to Domei.

It is specially noteworthy that the percentage of prisoners against bodies left on the battefields has notably increased recently, proving the loss of fighting spirit in the ranks of the enemy.

In 1941, the total number of bodies abandoned was 183,500 and the prisoners taken reached 82,000. In 1942 enemy dead abandoned decreased to 142,000 but prisoners increased to 94,600. Then in 1943, bodies left on the battlefields were only 6,600 but prisoners totaled 11,000.

That is to say in 1942, the rate of prisoners to the number of bodies abandoned was 45 per cent, but it increased to 67 per cent in 1942, and then to 138 per cent in 1943.

Mengchiang Bank Gets ¥50,000,000 Credit

Credit to the amount of ¥50,000,000 was decided to be extended to the Mengchiang Bank by the Bank of Japan at 11 a.m. today at the conference of the representatives of the two banks concerned. It was also agreed that the draft-purchasing fund of ¥50,000,000 is to be established by the Bank of Japan for the benefit of the Mengchiang Bank.

P.I. SEEN READY TO COOPERATE

Tojo's Visit Results In Filipinos' Wish To Construct Sphere

Domei

MANILA, May 6.—Owing to the present visit of Prime Minister General Hideki Tojo, the idea for directing all-out cooperation with Japan for the successful prosecution of the War of Greater East Asia to establish permanent peace for the whole of Greater East Asia, rather than for the more immediate problem of acquisition of the independence of the Philippines, has deeply seeped into the minds of all Filipinos, observers here commented today.

Japan's policy toward the Philippines has already been more than sufficiently clarified due to her repeated assurances, the observers said, adding that these declarations have been attested by the present visit of Prime Minister Tojo.

The fact that Japan's Prime Minister, they said, visited the Philippines before any other place in the Southern Regions has awakened in the minds of the Filipinos the great importance of their position in the Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere.

Especially, the fact that he personally conferred with Jorge B. Vargas Chairman of the Philippines Executive Commission, and other leaders, reiterating the immutable policy of Japan toward the Philippines, and assuring his unshakable conviction and faith in Japan's ultimate victory in the current war, has not only impressed the Filipinos but also the entire 1,000,000,000 people of Greater East Asia that Japan has plenty of reserve power to spare. Thus, their minds must have welled up with bright hopes for the future, observers asserted.

There is not the slightest doubt but that Prime Minister Tojo's declaration in the Philippines has greatly encouraged the members of the Philippines Executive Commission, and they will undoubtedly redouble their efforts for the reconstruction of the islands with the acquisition of the independence of the Philippines and the construction of the Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere as the driving forces, observers added.

Soviets Attack Poles as Spies

(Continued from Page 1)

according to a Washington dispatch:

"Davies carries my personal message addressed to Premier Josef Stalin but he does not know anything about the contents of the letter. He will be told about the contents only after he has submitted the message to Premier Stalin.

"I cannot say anything as to if I am expecting a reply from the Soviet Premier. Envoy Davies will not stay in Moscow very long. Although he will leave here for Moscow almost simultaneously with Soviet Ambassador Maxim Litvinov, he will not act in concert with the latter."

In the meantime, a London report received here states that Dr. Edward Benes, former President of Czechoslovakia, will shortly leave London for Washington and then will go to Moscow.

New Paper Process Found

Domei

SHONAN, May 6.—Another step forward has been taken to attain economic self-sufficiency in Malai by virtue of a recent success made by the industrial department of the provincial government of Negri Sembilan, which discovered a process to manufacture various kinds of paper from rubber trees and a special native grass, it was revealed.

It is understood that the provincial Government will embark upon mass production of paper from these two materials at a special paper mill in the near future.

Britain Said Being Hoodwinked; War Allies Out for Own Gains

U.S., Soviet Union Allowing Themselves To Be Led Up the Garden Path by Churchill But They Mean to Grab British Territory

The British wiles are traditional as everybody knows. While it is necessary for Britain to have a population of more than 80,000,000 if she really wants to decide the issue with Germany, it registers, at present, only one-half of that figure, or 45,000,000. Britain is the smallest of all the belligerents in point of racial population. That such a small nation is able to drag along the other anti-Axis Powers in the current hostilities is remarkable in a way though it is all done through her bagful of wiles, machinations, and makeshifts.

Thus writes Teiichi Muto, commentator of the Yomiuri-Hochi. He goes on to say:

"Britain's strongest foes are Japan and Germany; but she does not overlook both the United States and the Soviet Union as her mighty enemies in disguise, who are seeking to steal her old glory, to grab her superior position; so she is constantly watching both of them, to see them go down out of sheer exhaustion. She wants to use them while the using is good.

"However, if they are found to be of no more use, she would chuck them overboard, bag and baggage. That she is a past master in such tricks was demonstrated on other occasions. During the former World War, Britain made a hero out of the excitable, gullible President Wilson, kept him in that role as long as the peace conference lasted, and dropped him in as unceremonious a manner as she tried to jump her war debts.

"It was really the same sort of trick that was turned on Japan in those days, to our lasting memory of the painful experience in being virtually tossed about like a football.

Now Being Fooled

"In the present war, however, it seems that the situation has changed. While both America and the Soviet Union seem to have known from the beginning the British way of supplication, apparently they have made themselves look like real victims, to be duped by the traditional British wiles. America, in particular, wanted to play Britain's game, as observe how she loosened up the string of her aid bag. She knew it was going to be a war of great waste, but that this was the only way to step into the British shoes. And she claims she is doing it gratuitously!

"In order to make a fool out of President Roosevelt, Prime Minister Churchill subserved himself to his "lieutenancy," besides praising Roosevelt to high heaven while giving him a horse laugh on the sly. During the former war Britain had Japan, Italy, Russia, and America cleverly duped to dance to her tunes; but the situation has changed. As the saying goes, a fox will not be caught twice in the same snare. Even for the marvelous British charm, good luck will not always repeat itself.

"For, behold, how John Bull seems already turning pale when he realizes that it is entirely beyond him to fathom the depth of the Soviet designs. Up to now the Soviet Union seems to have sought his favors by volunteering herself to be his "favorite," but it looks as though she had had her days of his endearment. Generally speaking, if the Soviets could stem the Reich onslaught, they would forthwith turn to an offensive, and the first thing the Soviet Union will do would be her invasion of British domains or wherever the British influence sways.

"In this sense, therefore, she is already Britain's formidable adversary. When it is so today, how can we tell what tomorrow holds in store?

"Now about America. America has apparently been acting practically at Britain's beckoning, behaving like a great spendthrift. Her arms and men are being sent out to any part of the world where Britain wants them, while Roosevelt presents a picture of a first class "Good Samaritan" exactly after the fashion of the driver of a street sprinkler on a hot summer afternoon. But things are now gradually coming up which seem to be barring Britain's exclusive enjoyment of all this.

America's 'Grab' Policy

"That the apparent subserviency to the British interests was not the way America really intended is now becoming known. Rather it is America, with more sinister designs than Britain, that is actually cutting into the latter's possessions. Not speaking of the war debts that Britain tried to jump, which was considered a highway robbery in those days, America is bent on grabbing right and left what Britain possesses, and that in the very midst of the current crucial struggle.

"There are apparently two questions hanging at this stage of the war that vitally concern the Anglo-American maneuverings. One of them is how America, who has over-expanded in her military ways spread all over the world, is going to wind it up; and the other concerns whether or not Britain will resort to a sort of last desperate measure to work her two different antagonists, America and Soviet, to fight for her benefit.

"On the last question, let me dwell a little further. Britain may try to have America and Soviet fight for her benefit—to preserve her own safety and integrity. Before that, however, there is another scheme. As was exemplified by British Foreign Secretary Major R. Anthony Eden's recent mission to Washington where, staying for a month, he tried to patch up the difference between America and the Soviet Union for the purpose of making the latter declare war on Japan, it is yet possible for Britain to try her hand again.

"But when ultimately it is ascertained that the Soviets are in no mood to listen to this sort of overture, then, by taking advantage of the American-Soviet controversy, will she hit upon some other trick?

"Time only will tell. Now at this moment what is sure and clear is this unrevealed and dormant "Anglo-American war" that will gather in intensity as time goes on."

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SUPPLY DEARTH WORRIES CHIANG

Acute Shortage Seen In Arms, Ammunition—5 Army Units Scolded

Domei

CANTON, May 7.—The dearth of various war materials is greatly embarrassing and irritating the Chungking authorities, thus shattering their vain hope of winning victory over the Japanese.

In view of the acute shortage of commodities, especially of arms and ammunition, the Chungking regime last spring enforced a special independent system for securing war materials. But there have been many violators of the law, and Chiang Kai-shek is now reported to have decided to subject such violators to severe penalty.

According to a Chungking report reaching here, five Chungking army units are shortly to be reprimanded for their violation of the law, while seven officers, including General Chang Yun-kuan will immediately be court-martialled and discharged.

Besides these, there are yet many violations with further indication of the case assuming serious proportions, and General Chiang is said to be gravely concerned over the matter.

Press Comments

(Continued from Page 1)

consideration, in Brtain the nation has been split up into individuals and rights and obligations without any spirit of wholeness. Workers merely work. That is all there is to it in Britain.

What is the situation in the United States? A recent test made by The New York Times has proved that the state of education among university students there is worse than rumored. Only 70 per cent knew who John D. Rockefeller was and only 22 per cent could explain what effects the actions of Washington and Lincoln have had on the present phenomena. Many confused President Franklin D. Roosevelt with Theodore Roosevelt.

Supply Meeting at Cairo

Mainichi

CANTON, May 7.—An Anti-Axis War Supply Conference was opened at Cairo yesterday to discuss the smooth supply of war materials to anti-Axis forces in North and West Africa, according to a Cairo broadcast. British and American representatives of the respective forces in North Africa and West Africa attended the meeting.

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Indian Issue Difficult

Mainichi

STOCKHOLM, May 6.—There is no prospect of solving the Indian question at present, admitted Secretary of State for India Leopold Amery before the House of Commons today, according to London reports.

He, furthermore, declared that there is no sign of opening negotiation that may bring effective results for the solution of the problem.

1,297 Enemy Planes Downed

Domei

BERLIN, May 7.—The Reichsfuehrer's Headquarters announced today that German air forces brought down 1,297 anti-Axis planes on the African front during the period of November 11 of last year to May 2 this year.

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